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WASHINGTON LETTER.

From Our Regular Correspondent

Washington, July 24, 1893.

It takes very lively hustling these days to keep up withthe changes in the plans of the administration. The announcement was made months ago that the administration in conjunction with several eminent free-traders intended to prepare a tariff bill and that Secretary Carlisle's supposed knowledge on the subject was the principal reason for his having been made Secretary of the Treasury-his best friends never claimed that he was selected for his financial knowledge, they couldn't because he had none. This was printed in all the administration papers and was never denied until now, when Secretary Carlisle says that no tariff bill is being prepared, and that neither he nor President Cleveland ever "thought of doing anything which might be interpreted as an attempt to dictate to the House what it should do in regard to the tariff." He forgets however, to tell why this statement was not made long ago, which makes the inference clear that the free trade idea has been, for the time any way abandoned.

Democratic Congressmen have already begun to do some very plain talking to Commissioner Lochren about the wholesale suspension of pensions he has been making, and unless they are quieted in some way a number of them representing districts having a large number of old soldier voters will join the republicans in bringing this matter before Congress.

There seems to be a hitch some where in regard to the House committee chairmanships. Inasmuch as Mr. Crisp's re-election to be Speaker has been a certainty for months past it is difficult to understand why they should be any delay in announcing the committees and it was not supposed there would be. Mr. Crisp's friends have been saying ever since he was here several weeks ago that he would arrange the committees before he returned and expected to announce them just as soon as he took his seat as Speaker; but, as I said, there seems to be a hitch some where, for these same men now say that he hopes to complete the committees with in a week or ten days after Congress meets. This sort of thing is mere child's play, and this announcement is now made, not because Mr. Crisp does not expect to have the committee assignments all made when he comes to Washington, next week, but because he fears that the rows which will follow his having obeyed Mr. Cleveland's orders in making those assignments will necessitate making some changes after he gets here before they are made public.

Comptroller Eckels wants to be Secretary of the Treasury—that young man has gall—and he is charged with having started the last rumor about the intended retirement of Seretary Carlisle because of a disagreement with Mr. Cleveland.

Secretary Carlisle denies very emphatically the rumor which came from New York, that he had been tendered the vacancy in the Supreme Court caused by the death of Justice Blatchford. But when asked whether he would accept it if it were tendered to him he was discreetly silent, as becomes a man who would be very glad to let some other fellow hold up the financial end of the administration, if he could only read his title clear to a membership in the Supreme Court. His anxiety on the subject has not been lessened by the statement made several days ago by a freind of Secretary Gresham, and not up to this time contradicted, that Mr. Cleveland had promised that the influence of the administration should be exerted to make Gresham the Democratic Presidential nominee in '96. Mr. Carlisle had been encouraging the bee to do a little buzzing around his head, but he knows there cannot be two administration candidates.

There is one set of democrats in Washington who are not slow in expressing their dislike of the cheese-paring in the last Congress, on at least one of the appropriation bills. It is made up of officials of the Post Office Department who find themselves unable to meet the expectations of postmasters throughout the country in the matter of additional help, owing to insufficiency of the appropriation. These officials are already getting some plain talk and it will probably become plainer when they shall have allotted the money at their disposal for increased help at the Presidential post offices. Some of the very Congressmen who were loudest in their demands for reduction when the appropriation was before Congress are now loudest in complaining because offices in their districts cannot get what has been asked for.

Hoke Smith's recent attack on the pensioners has resulted in 2,560 of them being ordered to prove their innocence of fraud, or have their pensions taken away. As the REPUBLICAN already pointed out, this reverses the rule of all courts of justice—that the prosecution must prove guilt, and failing that, the accused stands vindicated.

NULLIFYING A PENSION LAW.

The commissioner of pensions, acting under orders from Hoke Smith, is notifying thousands who are drawing pensions under the law of June 27, 1890, that the payment of their pensions "will be suspended for 60 days," during which time of grace they are required to show cause why they should continue on the pension rolls; and if the cause is not deemed satisfactory by the Pension office—and Hoke Smith—their names will be stricken from the rolls. The testimony which is required is the certificate of a reputable physician, attested by two witnesses, "that the pensioner is precluded from active labor owing to injuries or disability not the result of his own vicious habits."

This is consistent with the policy the REPUBLICAN has attributed to Hoke Smith—that everything is to be done which will imply that all pensioners are frauds and dead-beats. The public is to have this idea drummed into it until it becomes the accepted belief, if possible. A homely old adage says that "a lie well stuck to is as good as the truth;" and if the lie be repeated again and again with pertinacity, Hoke Smith hopes that the people of the United States will accept it as truth that the great majority of persons drawing pensions are frauds, and deserve nothing.

But the most surprising thing is the tyrannical method which is adopted. The pensioner under the law of 1890 is put in a quasi-criminal attitude. He is, in effect, charged with defrauding the government by drawing money to which he is not entitled. The accepted course of procedure in a court, when any one is charged with a misdemeanor, is that he is considered innocent in the eye of the law until he is found guilty. Hoke Smith reverses this. He requires the person accused to prove that he is not guilty! This is an odious and tyrannical proceeding, which should be condemned by every honest man. If any pensioner is illegally on the rolls, his guilt should be proved before he is dropped—not suspend him and then make him prove his innocence.

WILL CLEVELAND SPEAK?

From various parts of the country news continues to come in of manufacturing industries shutting down on account of the general and justifiable dread of legislation by the Democratic President and Congress hostile to American labor. The latest important announcement of this character is that the Amoskeag Cotton Mills, at Manchester, New Hampshire, employing eight thousand operatives, who probably represent not less than twenty thousand persons dependent upon the mills for support, are about to shut down, by a vote of the directors, for the month of August. This is, we believe, the first time that there has been such a shut down in the history of the Amoskeag corporation. From Woohsocket, Rhode Island, comes the news that the Slater Woolen Mills, Webster, Massachusetts, are about to close down the entire plant, employing about eight hundred hands, until further notice. And these are new instances added to many among which we might mention one iron furnace in Bellefonte which has shut down for thirty days because it cannot sell its product going to show the dread and apprehension which prevail as the established interests of the country come nearer the destructive power of Democratic legislation.

Why does not Grover Cleveland, as President of the United States, restore these thousands of people to their means of support by declaring that American industry is not to be assailed, that the tariff for the protection of the American workingman will be maintained, and that American labor will not be exposed to the low wage competition of Europe? Such a declaration would restore confidence, reassure manufacturers and merchants and remove that dark cloud of uncertainty that has hung over business interests everywhere since the 8th day of last November.

Let Grover Cleveland give the assurance that there is to be a halt in the attack on American industries, that the tariff is not to be assailed, and that the policy of protection is to be maintained, and The Republican deliberately esserts with full knowledge of prevailing conditions, that within one week after Mr. Cleveland has spoken every lathe, every loon and every spindle in New England. Every iron furnace and other languishing industry in Pennsylvania and all over the country will be in operation, and comfort and happiness will take the place of gloom and desolation in many thousands of American home. *Will* Grover Cleveland *speak?*

Now the story is going the rounds of the Democratic press that a pensioner has been found who was never in the army or navy. Is this simply a joke? There are a number of widows, and some minor children, too young to help themselves, who never were in either branch of the service,

THE PARTITION OF SIAM.

The situation in Farther India is perfectly simple. There are no diplomatic complications, no disputed boundaries, no historic claims. There is on one side ownership, on the other desire; and the Power that owns is weak and the Power that desires is strong. From time immemorial the boundary between Anam and Siam has been a mountain range midway between and parallel with the Mekong River and the China Sea; this, as far south as the junction of the Sesong River with the Mekong, where the line turns to the southwest and cuts across to the Gulf of Siam. Thus the entire Mekong Valley north of the Sesong up to China belongs to Siam; and all south of it to that part of Anam known as Cambogia. Concerning these facts there is no dispute.

A few years ago, however, the French took possession of Anam, including both Tonquin at the north and Cambogia at the south. This was a good beginning for a colonial empire. But the ambitious and enterprising gentleman who now is Governor-General of the whole territory was not satisfied therewith. Seeing that the lower reaches of the Mekong, already in French possession, were important and valuable, he determined to secure for France the upper reaches of the same stream, and all its enormous basin, as far as the Chinese boundary. No claim was put forward that this vast region ever belonged to Anam. He was too honest to make any such shifty and baseless excuse. He simply said that the Mekong basin was a good region to have, and therefore France should have it; and that a new boundary, of his own marking, was more scientific than the old one, which had been accepted on both sides for centuries, and therefore it should be adopted. France wants more land, and she proposes to get it by annexing forcibly about one-third of Siam. That is all.

Now it might be reckoned wrong for a man in such manner to increase the area of his farm, or of his city lot, at the expense of a weaker neighbor. But if we judge nations by the same rule, what strong Power shall be held blameless? Land-grabbing is the order of the day, and has been in all time. Columbus himself was a mighty land-grabber, in the name of Leon and Castile. So were all the colonists in the Americas. France and England both grabbed at India, and England got it. Russia has grabbed, in the most barefaced style, the bulk of Central Asia; and is still grabbing. And as for Africa and the islands of the sea, have not half a dozen Powers been grabbing with both hands until now scarcely a handful remains unappropriated? There are even those who say that the United States has not, in dealing with the Indians, always observed the law of meum et meum. So who shall say France nay in this latest grabbing enterprise? China might, but before her sleepy mandarins can act the French will be opening boulevards and printing newspapers and singing the Marseillaise from one end of the Mekong to the other. Besides, China is not likely to try to fight France on the Mekong and Russia on the Amoor at once. As for England, she may do something, but it will more probably be to grab all of Siam that France leaves than to keep France from grabbing any. It would be a sight for gods and men to see England send a force from India, which she grabbed long ago, across Burmah, which she has only just grabbed, to make France, whom she euchred out of Egypt, keep her hands off Siam. There is no other Power in a position to interfere, or even seriously to remonstrate.

So France seems likely to have a free hand in her work of absorbing Indo-China, until the last remnant of a "buffer-state" has disappeared. One of these days the big fishes will have swallowed all the little ones. Russia and England will meet in the Himalayas, and France and England will meet somewhere in what is now Siam. And then?

TROUBLE ANTICIPATED IN KANSAS.

TOPEKA, Kansas, July 25.—Lieutenant Governor Daniels, who is major general of the Kansas National Guard, returned last night from the strike district and made a verbal report to Governor Lewelling. The governor promptly turned the command of the state militia over to Daniels, and two regiment were at once ordered to be in readiness to move on three hours' notice. The governor yesterday afternoon sent his private secretary, Fred J. Close, to Pittsburg, and this morning he received a telegram announcing that 3000 negroes from Birmingham, Ala., had arrived there and were placed in the stockades erected about the Keith & Perry mines. Mr. Close informed the Governor that the arrival of the negroes had created no visible excitement and that all was quiet this morning. A mass meeting of the strikers will be held at Pittsburgh some time to-day. The governor continues to give it out as his opinion that there will be no outbreak in the strike district, but his actions and those of all the state officials deceive his words, for the most elaborate preparations are going forward in the adjutant general's office.

A TOY FENCE AS WELL AS TOY FOUNTAINS.

Some time ago the Court house yard had a very decent fence around it and looked very well; had it required fixing, one hundred dollars would have put it in fine shape. This fence was torn away, the argument used was that we did not need a fence there. The present board of commissioners are attempting to fix the place up. They have put up a couple of toy fountains on each side of the walk, have cut down some of the trees, are raising the grade, propose to sod and put a fence around all. You should see that fence. There is very little to it, only an excuse for a fence. In fact, the most substantial thing about the whole court house yard improvement scheme is the two thousand dollars in money that it will take out of the county treasury to pay the bills. The commissioners will spend the price of a farm on the court house yard, not over one-fourth of an acre and what will they have for the outlay, just two toy fountains and a fence not fit to enclose the boundries of a lawn tennis patch. But these men are canditates for re-election and the voters of the county will of course renominate and re-elect them and in their last term they can tear out these cheap toy fences and fountains and put in something more substantial. One of them has gone to the World's Fair and he will no doubt return full of grand ideas which will be put into use when this present board of county autocrats are re-elected.

IF the widow of the negro recently lynched at Bardwell, Ky., persists in her announced intention of bringing suit against all concerned in the murder of her husband an opportunity may be offered for bringing the guilty person to justice. It is said that she will sue the Marshal who arrested her husband without a warrant, the Sheriff, who took him from one State to another without a requisition, the bondsmen of these officials, every man concerned in the affair, and the town of Hardwell, in which the lynching occurred.

The National Citizen's Rights Association will aid her in the prosecution which will be brought in the United States Court for the Southern District of Illinois. It is time these brutes in human form were taught a lessons. No man's life is safe if this spirit of lawlessness is allowed to spread as it has during the past year or two. Both South and North a lasting example should be made of men who are willing to permit their passions to usurp the place of reason.

FOLLOWING OFFICIAL EXAMPLE.

From the Washington Post.

Certain Democratic orgads of a peculiar and lamentable type do not conceal the sneer which with they ask, referring to the pensioners, whether they went into the war for pay. They seem to think, or wish to intimate, that the act of accepting a pension a quarter of a century afterward is proof irrefutable that the person so accepting was animated in the first instance by a sordid and ignoble motive. It appears to be their purpose to cast discredit on every man who goes on crutches or carries an empty sleeve.

THE AFTERMATH.

From the Chicago Inter Ocean.

People out of business and Democrats say "it is the Sherman law." Furnace doors closing up; "It is the Sherman law." No market for wool, and wheat lower than for thirty years; "all caused by the Sherman law." What a scapegoat it is! And yet the nation has been prospering for years under the same wicked law. Would it be treason to suggest that some of these troubles are the consequence of an election had last November?

WHAT IT REPEALED.

In making up the Democratic party's record it may be convenient to record that its first act after coming into office was unconditionally to repeal the country's commercial confidence.

CONDITION AND THEORY.

Our Democratic contemporaries who are insisting that "all that the country needs is confidence," should remember that there is one condition prior to that, namely, the condition which makes confidence possible.

The rumor that Bill Holman is to be removed from the chairmanship of the Appropriations committee, is hailed with joy by all friends of good government. Holman's theory is to save the pennies and waste dollars.

Hoke Smith's doctrine: "Every pensioner is a fraud until he has proved his innocence."

WOOL OVER THEIR EYES.

A special in the Cincinnati Times-Star says that the Democratic farmers of Holmes county are getting the wool away which has been pulled over their eyes by free trade theorists regarding the wool schedule. Holmes county is one of the old-time Democratic strongholds in Ohio. It is a great wool-growing county also. The special tells the story so effectively that we reproduce a portion thereof:

Up in that section, you know, the bleat of the succulent sheep fills the air and calls, though in vain, to Democratic proprietors to turn from the error of their political ways. For lo, these many years, have these poor brutes wandered about over the green slopes appealing for protection which their masters declared they should not have if they could prevent, for year after year these owners have persistently voted for free trade and Grover Cleveland. Bill Taylor assured them that if they would only elect Grover and make the Congress Democratic they would all wear diamonds; and they believed him.

But now they are discovering that they have made a mistake, and they are wroth. They were solemnly assured last fall that if the country could but have a Democratic administration which could wipe out as with a sponge the infamous wool tariff and admit the wools of Australia and the South American countries, their wool, then selling at 28 cents a pound, would immediately bound up to at least 35 cents.

Well, Grover and all the other Democrats were elected, and the deluded fellows folded their hands in complacency and waited for the prices to bound up. But they didn't bound one particle. Instead, they began to drop immediately. Twenty-seven cents was struck the first thing, then 26, 25, 24, and now it is resting easy at 20 cents. And Grover and his Congress have not yet begun work. When they do the price may get down to 12 or 10 or even 8 cents.

This little circumstance is really bothering the Democratic wool growers. They realize that somebody has misstated things. They are looking for the chaps that fooled them. And they are looking for those chaps with a club. They want less politics and higher prices, but they know that they will obtain neither so long as the men they put in office by their votes have anything to say about the wool tariff. A great demand for McKinley's speeches on the wool tariff and its results has arisen, and there is going to be a light vote for the Democratic candidates this year.

RALLY TO THE G. A. R.

The New York Press proposes to send to the World's Fair as its guests fifty Union veterans, members of the regular Grand Army posts, who are to be selected by the readers of the Sunday Press. This proposition is made as an evidence of the esteem and gratitude in which the Press holds the men who imperiled their own lives to save this nation.

Each of the chosen veterans will be the guest of the Press from the moment the train leaves New York until its return, and the journey will be so timed to include a full week's sojourn in Chicago, with all expenses paid, including daily entrance to the grounds of the Exposition.

All G. A. R. veterans in good standing are eligible. They may come from any town, city, State or Territory over which the Stars and Stripes proclaims its government.

The selection of the fifty favorites will be made on the ground of popularity, their popularity to be voted by ballots printed in every issue of the Sunday Press.

WILLIAMSPORT'S INDUSTRIES.

The annual report of the Board of Trade of Williamsport, Pa., shows that the output of the industries of that city for 1892 was $12,435,800, divided as follows:

Lumber, $3,900,000.

Miscellaneous—Brick, breadstuffs, brewed liquors, soap, paint, candy, cigars, etc., $2,068,000.

Leather and rubber goods, boots, shoes, harness, etc., $1,907,000.

Furniture, kindling wood, wagons, boxes etc., $1,878,000.

Iron and steels, machinery, boilers, engines, nails, wire rope, bicycles, etc., $1,656,800.

Textile fabrics, suspenders, pants, knit goods, etc., $1,026,000.

Hon. H. C. McCormick, in an address to the Board, said:

"The report of the committee on statistics is an exceedingly important subject that we should congratulate ourselves upon. The effect is that Williamsport has made great material progress during the past ten years. If the committee had secured these statistics ten years ago they would have found that four-fifths of the output of the industrial establishments would have been lumber. Now lumber forms less than one-third of the total product, although lumber still stands at the head of our industries. This shows that Williamsport has been going steadily forward in the direction of diversifying her industries.

There are other facts not shown in the figures of the committee on statistics which go to prove the propensity and growth of Williamsport. From 1880 to 1890 we increased our population over 43 per cent. That seems to be a great advance. It showed that people had been coming to Williamsport and stayed here. It was an extraordinary increase, yet there was no boom about it. Men have come to stay, are employed here and have purchased homes in our beautiful city. They are respectable, moral and solid citizens."

A DAY AT NIAGARA FOR TWENTY CENTS.

NIAGARA, "the crown jewel of our continent," centuries old, but ever new in its infinite variety, is the one spot that every American should see; and every reader of DEMOREST'S FAMILY MAGAZINE for August may see Niagara in all its different aspects, at every season of the year, without the fatigue and expense of the journey. Through the charmingly written and superbly illustrated article "A Day at Niagara," one may become familiar with every point of interest in the vicinty of the Great Falls; while those who propose stopping there on their way to or from the Exposition, may learn how they may see all to the best advantage, and with the least expenditure of time and money. "Life at White Sulphur Springs" is another "outing" article. This is also an example of stay-at-home travel; for after reading the article and seeing the many illustrations one feels as familiar with the place as if it were visited.

"The Diary of An Athletic Girl," "Miss Canarsie's Crinoline," "The Story of the Millennium," and "The Madness of La Farge" will be read with pleasure by all lovers of good fiction; "A Feast of Umbrellas" describes a most charming summer *fete;* "Vacation Pleasures" furnishes some excellent hints for entertaining; "Society Fads" describes all the latest foibles of the butterflies of fashion; and all the departments for which this Magazine is noted are full to overflowing with good things. There is something in it of interest to every member of the family. This number is a fair sample of what is given twelve times a year for $2. Published by W. JENNINGS DEMOREST, 15 East 14th St., New York.

THE PRESIDENT'S DUTY TO THE PEOPLE OUTLINED.

Permanent relief can only come from the knowledge that there will be no radical assault upon the tariff. Such a declaration from Mr. Cleveland would be worth millions to the business interests of the country.—*Ogdensburg Journal*

Relief from existing difficulties can be found only in a solemn promise from President Cleveland that he will repudiate the tariff plank in the last Democratic platform and veto any bill which strikes at protection.—*Kingston Freeman.*

If President Cleveland saw as clearly as do the business men of the country the effect of tariff legislation upon its prosperity, he would at once notify the leaders that for the present the tariff must be left alone.—*Fort Plain Register.*

There is one man in this country who is able, single handed, to restore confidence to the manufacturing world, and that man is President Cleveland. His pledge to approve of no legislation seriously interfering with the present tariff law would do it, and nothing else can.—*Daily Saratogian.*

Grover Cleveland still has time to repair the mistake he has made. He alone can do it. Let him in unmistakable language announce that there is to be no mischievous tinkering with the tariff, and once more there will be whirl in the business world, and he need no longer fear that "hard times" will handicap his Administration.—*Albany Express.*

—A democrat who lives in Coleville, a suburb of Bellefonte, named his new born child Cleveland. This was last fall. Since the democratic party has made such a mess of things his wife declared that the child shall not bear such a name. She does not want her child to bear the name of the man that has ruined the business of the country; that has placed rebels at the head of the pension department to disgrace union soldiers by calling them frauds and dishonest, that carries on the government in a fishing boat on Buzzard Bay; that makes himself sick by his gluttony and then blames it on hard work. The weight of such a name, she thinks, would be placing a heavy burden for life on her dear boy. No, anything but Cleveland; she draws the line right there,

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—The Warriors Mark Grange, P of H., will hold a basket picnic at Funk's Grove next Saturday. Able speakers will be present. The Warriors Mark band will furnish the music.

FOR LITTLE PEOPLE.

THE GOOD AND BAD NESSES.

Shall I tell you a story my grandmother told—
Of all her good stories the very best one?
How the Good Nesses live in a castle of gold,
A tall yellow lily that grows in the sun;
While the Bad Nesses all are compeled to stay down
In the shade of a toad-stool, so clammy and cold,
That they've grown to like nothing so well as a frown,
And enjoy themselves most when they hear people scold.

Now, the Good and Bad Nesses can never agree,
But are always at war when they happen to meet;
For the Good Nesses want everybody to be
Contented, and happy, and gentle, and sweet.
When Busy Ness—Queen of the Good Nesses—goes
About through the world, if she chances to spy
King Lazy Ness, they will at once come to blows,
And one or the other is certain to fly.

Or if Kross Ness is trying to make some small boy
Pinch his still smaller sister, and bring her to tears,
Or to kick her new dolly and ruin the toy,
He is sure to depart when Prince Sweet Ness appears—
For Sweet Ness is charming—He carries a pot
Of magical honey, and if he can lay
One drop on your lips they'll grow smiling, and not
A single unkind, bitter word will they say.

And then there is Great Ness, who, armed with a broom
And a dust pan goes valiantly forth to the fray
Against Dirty Ness, and it is safe to assume
That in any fair fight she will sweep him away.
But alas! the Bad Nesses are sometimes so strong
They attack the Good Nesses, and put them to flight,
And then everything is quite sure to go wrong
Till the Good Nesses rally and win back the fight.

—Brightie M. Bailey, in Chicago Interior.

THAT FOURTH OF JULY.

A Celebration Which Will Be Long Remembered by at Least Twelve Small Boys.

It was Tuesday, the Fourth of July. Dark-eyed Ralph and laughing-eyed John, two little brothers, still in kilts, had not been so happy since Christmas. Their father had come into dinner that noon, bringing a basket loaded to the brim with sky-rockets, Roman candles, pin-wheels, grasshoppers and fire-crackers of all sizes, to send off as soon as it was dark.

"'Cause if it's light," explained Ralph, to a thirteen-year-old boy, who lived in the alley, "you couldn't see them so well."

"Guess I know that," said the alley boy, lounging still farther over the low fence, that divided the alley from Ralph's and John's back yard. "Where's your pawps, now?"

"Goned widing wiz mamma," answered John, resting from a violent spading of his special sand pile.

Jim, the alley boy, whistled a bar or two of "Comrades."

"Who's taking care of yous?" he suddenly stopped to question.

"Lena, only she's awful busy ironing," Ralph took his turn to answer, setting his spade deep in his sand pile.

This time Jim did not whistle at all. He crooked his first finger, squinted his right eye, and beckoned the little boys nearer.

"I say," he confidentially observed, "it's terble long to wait till to-night, just to see them few fire-works go off, ain't it; do yer know where they are?"

"'Course we does," replied R[illegible] while John, scenting something [illegible] under this question, blinked his mischief-loving eyes.

"Well, yer just go and bring them out once, and leave us look at them," Jim suggested, "mebbe I'll show you how awful pretty they'll go off in daytime in a old, empty shed, wid no light coming in."

Ralph and John scampered toward the house; then they stopped and looked at each other.

"Oh! go on wid yer," cried Jim, springing over the fence, "no one said yer shouldn't show 'em to me, anyways; hurry up; it'll be awful pretty fine the way they'll go off, um-m-m."

This was too much for Ralph and John; they skipped into the house, and, by dint of considerable pushing and shoving, they got the big basket out to the board-walk in the garden, where Jim seized it and scuttled out of the yard, the little boys at his heels.

"Now, here's yer old shed," said Jim, stepping into a loose-jointed little building standing on a cross-street about two blocks from Ralph's and John's house, "'spose yer run round and tell the other little codgers to come while I get the show ready, and don't say nawthin' to the big peoples; they's never willing to have boys have their own ways."

Ralph and John ran off on their errand, while Jim tacked up the pinwheels, loosened several packs of shooting-crackers, unstrung and bent several double for "fizzers," and got all in readiness for his show.

Ralph and John must have done their errand well, for they soon came back with a dozen other little boys, beside Bobbie Brown, who was so delighted with the scheme that he hopped most of the way on one foot.

"What do you think Bobbie was doing?" asked John, as leader of the little crowd, his laughing eyes expressing a volume of fun."

"Dun' no," said Jim, pushing the door wider open for the boys to enter.

"Why, he was chasing Jones'es cows into the lake to get a drink of water, awful much bigger than they is!"

"They might a been drownded, Bobbie," demurred Ralph.

"Well, who tares?" responded Bobbie, shrugging his shoulders, "cows don't have funerals, does they?"

No one questioned this logical remark, instead they all rushed round the shed with a kind of war-whoop, then settled themselves cross-legged upon the floor in front of Showman Jim and his exhibit.

"Get it a goen, there!" called Bobbie, after they had waited two minutes in the dark and seen nothing, "who wants to wait forever?"

Nobody did, and Jim hastened to light a pin-wheel.

Unlike most pin-wheels, it went beautifully, whizzing and buzzing and showering iron-filing-like bits of powder into the darkness with a charming effect, that set the boys to clapping as soon as it had ceased. There were two more as successful, then there was an interlude of cracking, banging bunch of fire-crackers that jumped so near the boys that they popped this way and that like popping popcorn in a popper, to escape it; then came the grasshoppers and a snake or two, that wriggled and twisted, and squirmed and hissed to such perfection that the little boys applauded and cried "Go ahead, Jim; you'r a good one at it!"

"Oh, 'taint nauthin' to what's goen to be," said Jim. "I'm just coming to the Romin candles and sky-rockits."

There was a profound "ah-ing," as Jim made this announcement and lighted the first Roman candle. Something was the matter with it at first, it wouldn't go off, then it would go off with such a buzz and splutter when Jim, the operator, least expected it, that he jumped and rubbed his fingers on his trousers leg.

"That's no good," called Bobbie; "give us a sky-rocket; why don't you please?"

"Sky-rockets is for the sky, isn't they?" asked Ralph, mildly, while John coughed from the smoke and severely rubbed his eyes.

"They're for sheds, too," said Jim, drawing one out of the basket; "now look out, boys, and yer'll see the fun," and he whisked it three times about his head as three beautiful stars of crimson, green and blue light shot to the rafters, then, unable to escape, fell back upon some straw stored upon the boards, left of what had once been the loft floor.

In a moment there was such a blaze of flames and crackling of dry timber as the hungry fire ate its way in every direction that a dozen little faces grew pallid; a dozen little hearts stood still, and a dozen pair of eyes expanded with terror as a dozen little boys stared at one another, too frightened to move.

At this moment the shed door was pushed open and Ralph's and John's father cried: "Boys, boys, out of this for your lives; home with every one of you, Jim." The rocket, which Jim, in his fright, still clutched, had gone off with a bang, lacerating his fingers and taking off all of his eye lashes and eyebrows with it.

To add to the excitement, the clang of the fire-bells was heard, the engine and hose-carriage galloped down the street, and a stream of water fought the flames until they curled down into a little blue heap among the ashes that were all that was left of the old shed.

Twelve little boys were put to bed that night without any farther fire-works that Fourth of July, and Jim's hands were so badly burned that were you to go to the factory belonging to Ralph's and John's father you would see him feeding boards to a turning-machine with fingers too seriously injured to do anything else as well.—M. Carrie Hyde, in Home Magazine.

A SOCIABLE PARTY.

A True Bit of History from the Zoological Collection at New York.

All the birds and beasts in the zoological collection at Central park in New York have every day at their meals a number of uninvited guests. Whether they like it or not, the animals on exhibition have to share their food with a host of greedy, noisy, saucy little visitors that can not be driven away even by the eagles and vultures. These little visitors show their contempt for royalty itself by bearding the lion in his den, sharing his rations, and sometimes disturbing his naps when they alight upon his paw or his back.

Of course the visitors referred to are English sparrows; what other living creatures would be so bold? The animals most subject to their persecutions, and most submissive to them, are the prairie-dogs. These little animals are accustomed to entertain uninvited guests on the plains of Colorado and New Mexico, where they live when at home; guests such as rattlesnakes and the owls that not only live with them, but, not content with free lodgings, sometimes ungratefully eat up their hosts' little ones.

As substitutes for owls and snakes, the sparrows in Central park are indeed welcome to the prairie-dogs, though they always get more than a fair share of the daily lunch. Sometimes they peck their timid hosts when the latter attempt to sit at the "first table." The prairie-dogs, however, never seem to take offense, but chatter away to the sparrows and to each other in the best of spirits, glad to accept whatever the sparrows are pleased to leave them. Each dog or family of dogs has its own burrow, but they are constantly visiting one another, and holding town-meetings in the center of the space allotted them for their village. A happier, more peaceable or more interesting community it would indeed be hard to find.—St. Nicholas.

How Elephant Is Spelled.

Mamma and Bobby one day went on a visit to Aunt Eva. One of the interesting things Bobby saw there was a little stuffed elephant made out of cloth. A little white blanket was over the elephant's back, and Aunt Eva had embroidered the word "Baby" on it.

Shortly after Bobby returned home his older brother Harry said: "O, I know how to spell 'horse,' and 'mouse,' and 'shame,' and lots of new words."

"O, pooh," said Bobby, scornfully. "Bet you can't spell 'elephant.' *I* can!"

Harry opened his eyes pretty wide at that. "He can't either, can he, mamma?" he said.

"Can, too!" shouted Bobby, triumphantly. "B-a-b-y, elephant."—American Agriculturist.

Conundrums to Guess.

When are people like pianos? When they are square, upright and grand.

What part of a bird is like a proviso in a legal document? Its claws (clause)

What law is looked upon as being a very wicked one and is feared by almost everybody? An outlaw.—Youth's Companion.

FOR SUMMER WEAR.

THE FIN DE SIECLE FAN.

FOR ORDINARY WEAR.

THE LILY BODICE, THE OTHER NEW ONE AND THE ROLLED BACK STRAW.

RELIGIOUS MATTERS.

WHAT IS BEST.

John xiii, 7.

'Tis easy when the skies are bright
To trust our loving Father's care,
To say that all He does is right,
And pledge to follow anywhere.

But faith alone can dry our tears
When baby fingers cease to move,
And all our hopes of future years
Are buried with the one we love.

How good can come from grief like this
We can not understand, nor know;
How tears and sighs are turned to bliss,
And made to help us, He will show.

When in our Father's presence, blest
With clearer vision, we shall see,
That love has given what is best
To fit us for eternity.

—G. A. Warburton, in Young Men's Era.

MURMURING AGAINST THE RAIN.

Some Things Which Christians Would Do Well to Bear in Mind.

The first eleven Sabbaths after I entered the ministry it stormed. Through the week it was clear weather, but on the Sabbaths the old country meeting-house looked like Noah's ark before it landed. A few drenched people sat before a drenched pastor, but most of the farmers stayed at home and thanked God that what was bad for the church was good for the crops. I committed a good deal of sin in those days in denouncing the weather. Ministers of the Gospel sometimes fret about stormy Sabbaths, or hot Sabbaths, or inclement Sabbaths. They forget the fact that the same God who ordained the Sabbath, and sent forth His ministers to announce salvation, also ordained the weather. Merchants also, with their stores filled with new goods, and their clerks hanging idly around the counters, commit the same transgression. There have been seasons when the whole spring and fall trade has been ruined by protracted wet weather. The merchants then examined the "weather probabilities" with more interest than they read their Bibles. They watched for a patch of blue sky. They went complaining to the store, and came complaining home again. So agriculturists commit this sin. There is nothing more annoying than to have corn just planted rot in the ground because of too much moisture, or hay all ready for the mow dashed by a shower, or wheat almost ready for the sickle spoiled with the rust. How hard it is to bear the agricultural disappointments. God has infinite resources, but I do not think He has capacity to make weather to please all the farmers. Sometimes it is too hot, or it is too cold; it is too wet, or it is too dry; it is too early, or it is too late. They forgot that the God who promised seed time and harvest, summer and winter, cold and heat, also ordained all the climatic changes. There is one question that ought to be written on every barn, or every fence, on every haystack, on every farmhouse: "Hath the rain a father?"

I suppose you understand your family genealogy. You know something about your parents, your grandparents, your great-grandparents. Perhaps you know where they were born, or where they died. Have you ever studied the parentage of the shower—or as it is in Job: "Hath the rain a father?" This question is not asked by a poetaster or a scientist, but by the head of the universe. To humble and to save Job God asks him fourteen questions about the world's architecture, about the refraction of the sun's rays, about the tides, about the snow crystals, about the lightnings, and then He arraigns him with the interrogation quoted above. With the scientific wonders of the rain I have nothing to do. A minister gets through with that kind of talking and writing within the first three years, and if he has piety enough he gets through with it in the first three months. An article or sermon has come to me to mean one word of four letters: "Help." You all know that the rain is not an orphan. You know it is not cast out of the gates of Heaven a foundling. You would answer the question in the affirmative. Safely housed during the storm, you hear the rain beating against the window-pane, and you find it searching all the crevices of the window-sill. It first comes down in solitary drops, pattering the dust, and then it deluges the fields, and angers the mountain torrents, and makes the traveler implore shelter. You know that the rain is not an accident of the world's economy. You know it was born of the clouds. You know it was rocked in the cradle of the wind. You know it was sung to sleep by the storm. You know that it is a flying angel from Heaven to earth. You know that God is its father. If this be true then how senseless is this constant murmuring on our part about climatic changes.

If we only knew what a vast enterprise it is to provide appropriate weather for this world we would not be so critical of the Lord. Isaac Watts, at ten years of age, complained that he did not like the hymns that were sung in the English chapel. "Well, Isaac," said his father, "instead of your complaining about the hymns, go and make hymns that are better." And he did go and make hymns better. Now, I say to you, if you do not like the weather, get up a weather company, and have a president, and a secretary, and a treasurer, and a board of directors, and million dollars of stock, and then provide weather that will suit all of us. There is a man who has a weak head and he can not stand the glare of the sun. You must have a cloud always hovering over him. I like the sunshine; I can not live without plenty of sunlight, so you must always have enough light for me. Two ships meet mid-Atlantic. The one is going to Southampton and the other is coming to New York. Provide weather that, while it is abaft for one ship it is not a head wind for the other. There is a farm that is dried up for lack of rain, and here is a pleasure party going out for a field excursion. Provide weather that will suit the dry farm and the pleasure excursion. Ah, my reader, there is only one Being in the universe who knows enough to provide the right kind of weather for this world.

You see the Divine Sonship in every drop of rain. The jewels of the shower are not flung away by a spendthrift who knows not how many he throws or where they fall. They are all shining princes of Heaven. They all have an eternal lineage. They are all the children of a King. Well, then, I say, if God takes notice of every minute raindrop He will take notice of the most insignificant affair of my life. It is the astronomical view of things that bothers me. We look up into the night heavens, and we say: "Worlds! worlds!" and how insignificant we feel! We stand at the foot of Mount Washington or Mont Blanc, and we feel that we are only insects, and then we say to ourselves: "Though the world is so large the sun is one million four hundred thousand times larger." "Oh," we say, "it is no use, if God wheels that great machinery through immensity He will not take the trouble to look down at me." Infidel conclusion. Saturn, Mercury and Jupiter are no more rounded, and weighed and swung by the hand of God than are the globules on a lilac-bush the morning after a shower. God is no more in magnitudes than He is in minutiæ. If He has scales to weigh the mountains He has balances delicate enough to weigh the infinitesimal. You can no more see Him through the telescope than you can see Him through the microscope; no more when you look up than when you look down.

I take this doctrine of a particular Providence, and I thrust it into the very midst of your every-day life. If God fathers a raindrop is there anything so insignificant in your affairs that God will not father? When Dreyse, the gunsmith, invented the needle-gun which decided the battle of Sadowa, was it a mere accident? When a farmer's boy showed Blucher a short-cut by which he could bring his army up soon enough to decide Waterloo for England, was it a mere accident? When Lord Byron took a piece of money and tossed it to decide whether or not he should be affianced to Miss Millbank, was it a mere accident which side of the money was up and which down? When the Protestants were besieged at Beziers, and a drunken drummer came in at midnight and rang the alarm bell, not knowing what he was doing, but waking up the host in time to fight their enemies that moment arriving, was it an accident? When in the Irish rebellion, a starving mother flying with her starving child, sank down and fainted on the rocks in the night and her hand fell on a warm bottle of milk, did that just happen so? God is either in the affairs of men or our religion is worth nothing at all, and you had better take it away from us, and instead of this Bible, which teaches the doctrine, give us a secular book, and let us, as the famous Mr. Fox, the member of parliament, in his last hour, cry out: "Read me the eighth book of Virgil." Let us rouse up to an appreciation of the fact that all the affairs of our life are under a King's command.—T. DeWitt Talmage, D. D., in Ladies' Home Journal.

NUGGETS OF GOLD.

Some Bright Bits of Truth Taken from the Ram's Horn.

An evil thought is the mother of an evil act.

A step in the dark may be a step toward death.

It is better to have the devil's war than his peace.

No man can have a great God who has a little Bible.

For a dead opportunity there is no resurrection.

Many people who do not believe in a hell live in one.

The peace of God is something the devil can not break.

Every year a good man lives his Bible becomes bigger.

The man who does not believe in a God lives that way.

People who really love God will find some way to show it.

It always makes the devil spit fire to be called a hypocrite.

Truth is always in bad taste, to whom it tastes bad.

Keep the Bible open and the door of Heaven can not be shut.

As soon as sin is hated we are willing to go to war and fight it.

People who have to make a long reach to pick up the cross find it heavy.

God finds it hard to bless a man who looks at everything through money.

The man who tries to get to Heaven on stilts will have many tumbles.

It takes a great many hallelujahs to make a pound out of fifteen ounces.

It takes just as many cents to make a dollar on Sunday, as on a week day.

The justice that a wicked man never wants is the justice he deserves.

God is so near that every time a penitent sinner's heart beats he hears it!

The man who has God to plan for him always does a good day's work.

The man who is willing to have only a little religion will never have any.

Bad men do right only because they have to; good men, because they love to.

We can always get good out of our troubles by talking them over with the Lord.

God does not want a dollar from anybody who is not willing to be pure in heart.

Some people can talk more religion in ten minutes than they can live in a week.

God will not listen to the prayer of a man who will not do all he can to help himself.

The Bible does not say the world will find us out, but that our sin will find us out.

Many a man will miss Heaven by an inch—the inch he cut from the end of his yardstick.

Sin can banish men from God's presence, but it can never separate them from His love.

Officiousness in church work is a sign of worldly pride and not of proper Christian humility.

The devil gets millionaires by making them believe that money can do more for them than God.

Christ came to seek and to save the lost. We are not walking in His footsteps unless in this we are trying to be like Him.

SULPHUR BITTERS

The Best and Purest Medicine EVER MADE.

It will drive the Humor from your system, and make your skin clean and smooth. Those Pimples and Blotches which mar your beauty are caused by impure blood, and can be removed in a short time, if you are wise and use the great bloodpurifier,

SULPHUR BITTERS.

Why suffer with Boils? Why lay and toss on that bed of pain, with Rheumatism? What makes you tremble so?—Your nerves are all unstrung, and need a gentle soothing tonic to assist nature to repair the damage which your excesses have caused. Sulphur Bitters is not a cheap Rum or poor Whiskey drink, to be taken by the glass, like other preparations which stimulate only TO DESTROY. If you have failed to receive any benefit from other medicines or doctors, do not despair. Use SULPHUR BITTERS. They will cure you where all others fail. No person can remain long sick who uses

SULPHUR Bitters

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ELY'S Cream Balm

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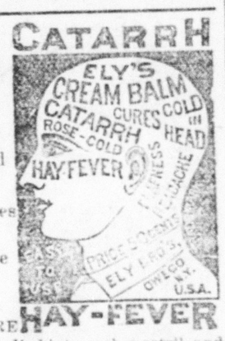

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My doctor says it acts gently on the stomach, liver and kidneys, and is a pleasant laxative. This drink is made from herbs, and is prepared for use as easily as tea. It is called

LAXE'S MEDICINE

All druggists sell it at 50c. and $1.00 a package. If you cannot get it, send your address for free sample. Laxe's Family Medicine moves the bowels each day. In order to be healthy, this is necessary. Address,

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UNLIKE ANY OTHER FOR HOUSEHOLD USE.

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Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest. CATARRH Sold by Druggists or sent by mail. 50c. E. T. Hazeltine, Warren, Pa.

JURORS DRAWN FOR THE AUGUST COURT.

GRAND JURORS.

George Shimmel, miner, Philipsburg.
Jacob A. Crider, lumberman, Boggs twp.
L. M. Walker, farmer, Snow Shoe.
Foster Beatty, farmer, Howard twp.
John Summers, teamster, S Philipsburg.
James Butler, laborer, Howard borough.
E C Rowe, superintendent, Philipsburg.
Wesley Crain, laborer, Huston township.
David Murphy laborer, Huston township.
William Garner, farmer, Ferguson twp.
John Kenyon, clerk, Philipsburg.
Jacob Hicks, farmer, Half Moon twp.
John Carson, farmer, Patton township.
S. T. Lobaugh, printer, Centre Hall.
Albert L. Schaeffer, carpenter, Walker twp.
Amos Dunkle, carpenter, Howard borough
William Ross, mason, Rush township.
Philip Young, gentleman, Worth twp.
W. H. Reifsnyder, auctioneer, Millheim.
Frank Spatzer, miner, Rush township.
Clayton Etters, miner, College township.
F. D. Hosterman, farmer, Fregg twp.
Robt. J Haines, gentlemen Snow Shoe.
Chas Humphrey, laborer, Philipsburg.

TRAVERSE JURORS—FIRST WEEK.

R. H. Crosthwait saddler, Spring twp.
Fred Robb, farmer, Liberty, twp.
George Hodollar, laborer, Burnside twp.
Henry F Bartley, carpenter, Bellefonte.
Calvin Wieland, coachmaker, Harris twp.
Clayton Brown, Jr., merchant, Bellefonte.
George Ream, farmer, Gregg twp.
D. P. Shirey, farmer, Union twp.
Daniel Royer, farmer, Miles.
Reuben Crone, chairmaker, Worth twp.
John Confer, clerk, Milesburg borough.
John J Orndorf, farmer, Haines twp.
Joel King, farmer Marion twp,
Charles Whitehill, laborer, College twp.
Elias Breon, carpenter, Spring twp.
Wm H Hartman, machinist, Millheim.
S M McMurtrie, brickmaker, Spring twp.
H C Meese, teacher, Benner, twp.
Morris Furey, farmer, Spring twp.
John Hagan, sawyer, Howard.
Sinclair Batchelor, drayman, Rush twp.
J E Royer, clerk, Potter twp.
Thomas McGowen, agent, Snow Shoe.
Amos Tyson, farmer Ferguson twp.
Andrew Lytle, farmer, College twp.
George E Mensch, laborer, Millheim.
Clement Dale, teacher, College twp.
Daniel Harte, laborer, Marion twp.
Richard O'Neal, laborer, Rush.
Charles Loraine, clerk, Philipsburg.
Vinton Beckwith, farmer, Taylor twp.
Charles Richards, jeweler, Bellefonte.
William Homan, carpenter, College twp.
Chas. F. Cook, book keeper, Bellefonte.
Calvin Meyer, farmer, College township.
Albert Hoy, gentleman, College "
J. N. Hall, farmer, Howard "
John Korman, laborer, Haines "
James C. Boal, justice, Centre Hall.
John Breon, farmer, Millheim.
Thos. M. Adams, farmer, Boggs township.
Allen Brickley, farmer, Curtin township.
Thomas M. Weaver, farmer, Spring twp.
Charles Kennedy, laborer, Rush twp.
Douglas Waugh, laborer, Philipsburg.
Wilson Heaton, laborer, Boggs township.
Jas. M. Hartswick, teacher, Ferguson twp.
William Wasson, farmer, Patton twp.

TRAVERSE JURORS—SECOND WEEK.

Issac Beher, farmer, Half Moon.
A. F. Markle, butcher, College twp.
Augustus Newman, merchant, Milesburg.
John C. Marks, laborer, Taylor twp.
W. R. Haynes, farmer, Snow Shoe.
Geo. Blowers, undertaker, Sth Philipsburg.
A. Y. Casanova, gentleman, Philipsburg.
H. D. Showers, farmer, Walker twp.
Wm. Brackbill, furniture dealer Bellefonte.
Lemuel Bierly, musician, Boggs township.
J. H. Lutz, laborer, Spring twp.
Geo. W. Gray, forgeman, Milesburg.
Orrie Miller, plasterer, Bellefonte.
Christian Buck, mill owner, Unionville.
Thomas Hazel, laborer, Walker twp.
Thos. A. Fye, laborer, Snow Shoe.
S. M. Buck, machinist, Bellefonte.
George Schoff, clerk, Bellefonte.
William Shope, laborer, Milesburg.
Scott Holter, teacher, Liberty twp.
Samuel Baisor, laborer, Patton township.
John Hunter, laborer, Liberty "
Ira Barger, carpenter, Gregg "
Jacob Baum, farmer, Penn "
W. H. Winkleblech, carpenter, Miles twp.
J. A. Kline, farmer, Ferguson twp.
Thomas Miles, roller, Milesburg.
Philip Leitzell, butcher, Millheim.
James Durst, farmer, Potter twp.
William Hutton, laborer, Rush township.
James Duck, farmer, Gregg "
Samuel Parker, blacksmith, Philipsburg.
Emanuel Peters, farmer College twp.
Rush Larimer, grocer, Bellefonte.
Oscar Holt, farmer, Burnside township.
James Noll, laborer, Milesburg.

STAND UP FOR THE OLD SOLDIER.

It is announced that Representative Burrows of Michigan proposes to introduce a resolution early in the extra session of Congress calling for an inquiry into the treatment of Union veterans by the Cleveland administration. Such a resolution should be brought forward, and it should be supported by the full Republican strength in the House. Republican speakers on the floor of Congress should characterize the Democratic campaign of slander and malice against the old soldiers in the terms which it deserves. Nothing meaner or more unpatriotic has been witnessed in American politics than the scheme of the present administration to assail the good name of the veterans under the pretense of honesty and to plunder them of their hard won pensions under the plea of economy.

ASSAILING UNION PENSIONERS.

The Democratic Congressmen from the loyal States who have been aroused by the indignation of their constituents to protest against the present administration of the pension laws, may not be moved by the most patriotic impulses, but their outward conduct is at least in line with popular sentiment. North of Mason and Dixon's line there is a general outburst of resentment at the heartless and contemptuous treatment to which the Cleveland Administration is deliberately subjecting Union pensioners. The assumption that every applicant for or recipient of a pension is a knave until he proves himself to be to the contrary is justly resented as an insult to every supporter of the Union cause.

USE DANA'S SARSAPARILLA, ITS "THE KIND THAT CURES."

Ripans Tabules: a family remedy.

FASHIONS AT SARATOGA.

Travelling Ulsters, Breakfast Toilets, Out Door Dresses, Black Trimmings, Navy Blue and White, Afternoon and Evening Costumes.

Long, double-breasted ulsters of silvery tinted Gloria, half-tight at the back and trimmed with large smoked pearl buttons, are conspicuously handsome for travelling, a broad brimmed sailor hat with white band giving the requisite finish. An ulster having triple capes, each outlined by a scarlet satin band and cuffs to match is quite stylish, the hat usually showing scarlet rosettes. Capes with shirred collars are also in favor, and green, brown or blue are more fashionable than black, changeable hues however are still favorites.

MORNING GOWNS

of white or colored crepon, silk, or nun's veiling are half-tight or the fullness is gathered under a cream guipure lace yoke, then again an Empire ribbon passes under the arms and is tied in a bow on the chest. Lace jacket fronts afford a variety, the flowing material being gathered to a pointed belt, and sleeves are either puffed to the elbow, or very large bishop shape.

OUTING COSTUMES

command more attention each season; a blue serge for cool weather, and a half dozen duck, colored linen or white serge suits is now only a reasonable supply. White linen or pique "reefers" with very large pearl buttons are entirely new, often worn with skirts of an altogether different texture. The latest fancy displayed here, is black moire, satin or corded silk trimmings on colored linen suits and even white serge, as collars, cuffs or flaring revers. A yellow silk dotted with black, worn by a Baltimore belle, is made with black satin collar, cuffs and belt; usually no white ruching is seen inside of a black satin collar. Rows of black lace insertion is another new idea, and at a recent fashionable breakfast, an ecru batiste dress, sent up for this occasion by the leading house of Lord & Taylor, had eight rows of lace insertion run on the skirt, and four lengthwise rows on the waist at the back, with black lace jacket fronts; light blue satin collar, cuffs and belt, completed this novel and charming costume.

NAVY BLUE AND WHITE

is in extraordinary favor, and batistes, silks, or other light weight blue fabrics, are trimmed with white lace insertion, white "baby ribbon," or blue ruffles are edged by white lace, or white lace epaulettes are on blue sleeves. When a lengthening effect is desired, insertion is used in rows from shoulder to waist, otherwise it is put on crosswise. White costumes throughout are very fashionable, and gentlemen are wearing white linen trousers to a greater extent than has been seen in many years.

VERY PRETTY AFTERNOON

or evening dresses are of light-colored striped or figured silk, with satin belt, collar and cuffs of any color prominent in the fabric; as for example, a silk showing a pink sprig and green leaves, has a green satin collar, cuffs and belt. Pink accessories would be equally stylish. A very pretty dancing dress of pink organdy has narrow black satin ribbon bows spaced around the skirt on a deep ruffle. A crimson and green silk dress, worn by a young Western matron, has nine pinked flounces on the skirt, with black lace ruffles of the same width over the flounces, which are caught at intervals by green velvet straps; velvet "ears" extending above the upper flounce. Over green velvet sleeves, fall nine very narrow silk ruffles, similarly veiled in black lace, forming almost a cape, around the shoulders, and pointed at the front to meet a wide green velvet belt.

A LOVELY EVENING DRESS

is a white mousseline-de-soie over white silk, the skirt composed of thirteen embroidered flounces with scalloped edges. The white silk corsage is draped with a mousseline-de-soie fichu, crossed over to the right side, and fastened by a large, white satin ribbon bow. Four embroidered frills, matching the flounces, very nearly cover the puffed white silk sleeves, and white satin slippers and long white kid gloves impart an elegant finish. White or black lace capes are charming accessions for afternoon drives or evening, although for the former, black lace is more serviceable; every variety however is very popular, particularly the Marie Antoinette fichu, crossing in front and tying at the back.

VERONA CLARK.

Bogus!

Bogus white lead would have no sale did it not afford makers a larger profit than Strictly Pure White Lead.

The wise man is never persuaded to buy paint that is said to be "just as good" or "better" than

Strictly Pure White Lead

The market is flooded with spurious white leads. The following analyses, made by eminent chemists, of two of these misleading brands show the exact proportion of genuine white lead they contain:

Misleading Brand

"Standard Lead Co. Strictly Pure White Lead. St. Louis."

Materials	Proportions	Analyzed by
Barytes	59.36 per cent.	Regis Chauvenet
Oxide of Zinc	34.18 per cent.	& Bro.,
White Lead	6.46 per cent.	St. Louis.

Less than 7 per cent. white lead.

Misleading Brand

"Pacific Warranted Pure [A] White Lead."

Materials	Proportions	Analyzed by
Sulphate of Lead	4.18 per cent.	Ledoux & Co.,
Oxide of Zinc	45.04 per cent.	New York.
Barytes	50.68 per cent.	

No white lead in it.

You can avoid bogus lead by purchasing any of the following brands. They are manufactured by the "Old Dutch" process, and are the standards:

"Armstrong & McKelvy" "Beymer-Bauman" "Fahnestock" "Davis-Chambers"

For sale by the most reliable dealers in paints everywhere.

If you are going to paint, it will pay you to send to us for a book containing information that may save you many a dollar; it will only cost you a postal card to do so.

NATIONAL LEAD CO., 1 Broadway, New York.

Pittsburgh Branch, National Lead and Oil Co. of Pennsylvania, Pittsburgh, Pa.

TO THE CITIES BY THE SEA VIA THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD FOR $10 THE ROUND TRIP.

On July 27th to-day the second of the popular 12-day Excursions to the seashore will leave Pittsburg by special train at 8.50 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 7.16 that evening, where the night may be spent, and any regular train taken the next day for the shore. The tickets will be valid for return passage for twelve days, and a choice of destinations allowed—whether Atlantic City, Cape May, Sea Isle City or Ocean City. The rate of $10 from Pittsburg and proportionately low rates from other places is remarkably cheap, and affords an excellent opportunity for an economical trip to the ocean.

These rates apply on regular trains leaving Pittsburg at 4.30, 7.00, and 8.10 P. M., or on special train leaving at 8.50 A. M. on the above mentioned date.

The special train will be run on the following schedule, and the tickets will be sold at the rates quoted:

	Rate	Train Leaves.
Clearfield	$8 90	9.36 A. M.
Philipsburg	9 35	10.27 "
Osceola	8 25	10.40 "
Bellefonte	8 66	10.28 "
Tyrone	7 65	1.18 P. M.
Philadelphia	Ar.	7.16 "

For detailed information address or apply to Thos. E. Watt, Passenger Agent, 110 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg.

The Pennsylvania *Farmer* calls upon the farmers of the country to protest against the dismantling of the Agricultural Department by Secretary Morton. In his endeavor to save $500,000 and make an economical showing for the CLEVELAND administration the *Farmer* says that this "agricultural pretender is pulling down what it took the patrons of husbandry years to build up." It adds that the farmers cast 40 per cent. of the vote of the country and that in countenancing the ruinous policy of his Secretary of Agriculture the President is taking the shortest method of alienating the farmers' support. Well, the farmers wanted a change and they've got it like the rest of the country, with a vengeance.

Another Letter to Women.

May 25, '92, Syracuse, N. Y.

"Dear Madam:

"I want to tell you what your *Vegetable Compound* and Sanative Wash have done for me.

"I was so bad with falling of the womb and Leucorrhœa that I could not stand.

"I had doctored so much without benefit I was entirely discouraged. I expected to die.

"One evening I read in the 'Herald' about your medicine. I got some, and took 2 bottles of the Compound, and used one of the Sanative Wash.

"I am now well and strong, am never troubled with either of the complaints. If more women would use your Compound, there would be less suffering in the world." —*Mrs. Ida Casler*, 126 *Olive St.*

All druggists sell it. Address in confidence, LYDIA E. PINKHAM MED. CO., LYNN, MASS. *Liver Pills, 25 cents.*

DO YOU COUGH DON'T DELAY TAKE KEMP'S BALSAM THE BEST COUGH CURE C

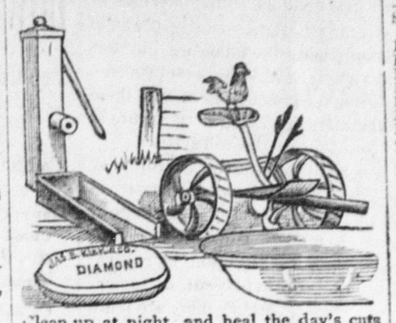
It Cures Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Croup, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis and Asthma. A certain cure for Consumption in first stages, and a sure relief in advanced stages. Use at once. You will see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Sold by dealers everywhere. Large bottles 50 cents and $1.00.

BETTON'S PILE SALVE *A Positive Cure* FOR PILES.

In use over 50 years. *Simple. Effective. Wonderful.* Highest testimonials. At druggists, or mailed on receipt of price—50c. per box.

WINKELMANN & BROWN DRUG CO., Props., Baltimore, Md.

Farmers!



Clean up at night, and heal the day's cuts and bruises with

KIRK'S DUSKY DIAMOND TAR SOAP

Because of its high percentage of tar. ASK YOUR GROCER FOR IT.

JAS. S. KIRK & CO., Chicago.

White Russian Soap Insures White Clothes, Clear Clothes, Healthy Clothes.

HUMPHREYS'

For Piles—External or Internal, Blind or Bleeding; Fistula in Ano; Itching or Bleeding of the Rectum. The relief is immediate—the cure certain.

For Burns, Scalds and Ulceration and Contraction from Burns. The relief is instant—the healing wonderful and unequaled.

WITCH HAZEL OIL

For Boils, Hot Tumors, Ulcers, Fistulas, Old Sores, Itching Eruptions, Chafing or Scald Head. It is Infallible.

For Inflamed or Caked Breasts and Sore Nipples. It is invaluable.

Price, 50 Cents. Trial size, 25 Cents.

Sold by Druggists, or sent post-paid on receipt of price. HUMPHREYS' MED. CO., 111 & 113 William St., NEW YORK.

THE PILE OINTMENT

CANN'S KIDNEY CURE.

Cures Bright's Disease, Dropsy, Gravel, Nervousness, Heart, Urinary or Liver Diseases. Known by a tired, languid feeling; inaction of the kidneys weakens and poisons the blood and unless cause is removed you cannot have health. Cured me over five years ago of Brights Disease and Dropsy—MRS. I. L. C. MILLER, Bethlehem, Pa. 1,000 other similar testimonials. Try it. Cure guaranteed.

CANN'S KIDNEY CURE CO., 720 Vonange St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Sold by a'l Reliable Druggists. 24,14,26t.eow

I KEEP COOL inside, outside, and all the way through, by drinking HIRES' Root Beer

This great Temperance drink; is as healthful, as it is pleasant. Try it.

PATENTS

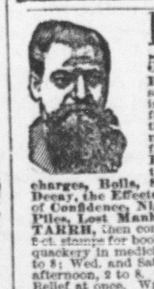
Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES.

OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.

Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.

A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents," with names of actual clients in your State, county, or town, sent free. Address,

C. A. SNOW & CO. OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON D. C.



DR. THEEL,

538 North Fourth St., below Green, Philadelphia (EIN DEUTSCHER ARZT). After the self-styled great and famous specialists, the hospital and college professors and family physicians, and the different Quacks with their most wonderful discoveries have failed to cure you of Syphilis, Blood Poison, Scrofula, Strictures, Ulcers, Sore Throat, Discharges, Boils, Swellings, Loss of Power and Decay, the Effects of Indiscretion, Debility, want of Confidence, Night Dreams, Shrunken Organs, Piles, Lost Manhood, Hydrocele, Rupture, CATARRH, then consult DR. THEEL, or send five 2-ct. stamps for book "Truth," exposing every form of quackery in medicine. Hours: Daily, 9 to 8; ev'gs, 6 to 8; Wed. and Sat. ev'gs, 6 to 10; Sundays, 9 to 12; afternoon, 2 to 8. Fresh cases cured in 4 to 10 days. Relief at once. Write or call. Utmost secrecy guaranteed. The best-equipped offices in America. AVOID home-cure swindle and free consultation and guarantees and cheap poisonous treatment; they are dangerous and misleading, and ruin thousands. Write or call.

WE WANT YOU

to act as our agent. We furnish an expensive outfit and all you need free. It costs nothing to try the business. We will treat you well, and help you to earn ten times ordinary wages. Both sexes of all ages can live at home and work in spare time, or all the time. Any one any where can earn a great deal of money. Many have made Two Hundred Dollars a Month. No class of people in the world are making so much money without capital as those at work for us. Business pleasant, strictly honorable, and pays better than any other offered to agents. You have a clear field, with no competition. We equip you with everything, and supply printed directions for beginners which, if obeyed faithfully, will bring more money than will any other business. Improve your prospects! Why not? You can do so easily and surely at work for us. Reasonable industry only necessary for absolute success. Pamphlet circular giving every particular is sent free to all. Delay not in sending for it.

GEORGE STINSON & CO., Box No. 488, Portland, Me.

RUPTURE!

Cure guaranteed by Dr. J. B. Mayer 831 Arch St. Phila. Pa. Ease at once. No operation or business delay. Thousands of cures. Dr. Mayer is at Hotel Penn, Reading, Pa., second Saturday of each month. Send for circulars. Advice free.

RAILROADS.

BALD EAGLE VALLEY RAILROAD.—TIME Table, Dec. 19, 1892.

STATIONS	Dis	Westward A.M	A.M	P.M
LOCK HAVEN		4 40	9 25	4 15
Flemington—f	1.8	4 43	9 29	4 18
Mill Hall	3.0	4 46	9 31	4 21
Beech Creek	8.3	4 56	9 42	4 33
Eagleville—f	9.9	4 59	9 45	4 45
Howard	14.5	5 07	9 54	4 50
Mt. Eagle—f	17.7	5 14	10 02	4 57
Curtin	19.9	5 18	10 09	5 05
Milesburg	23.5	5 25	10 18	5 15
BELLEFONTE	25.2	5 35	10 28	5 25
Milesburg	25.5	5 45	10 28	5 38
Snow Shoe Int	24.8	5 48	10 45	5 45
Unionville	24.5	5 55	10 51	5
Julian	32.9	6 06	11 09	5
Martha	37.0	6 18	11 09	5
Port Matilda	40.4	6 21	11 17	6
Hannah—f	45.7	6 28	11 25	6
Fowler—f	45.0	6 39	11 29	6
Dix—f	46.5	6 32	11 32	6
Bald Eagle	49.5	6 38	11 38	6
Vail	51.2	6 42	11 43	6
East Tyrone	53.9	6 48	11 48	6
TYRONE	54.3	6 52	11 55	6

STATIONS	Dis	Eastward A.M	P.M.	P.M.
TYRONE		8 10	3 10	7 2
East Tyrone	1.3	8 17	3 17	7 2
Vail	3.1	8 20	3 20	7 3
Bald Eagle	5.0	8 25	3 24	7 39
Dix—f	8.0	8 30	3 30	7 45
Fowler—f	9.3	8 32	3 33	7 48
Hannah—f	10.6	8 36	3 37	7 52
Port Matilda	13.9	8 43	3 44	7 59
Martha	17.3	8 51	3 52	8 07
Julian	21.4	8 59	4 01	8 16
Unionville	25.8	9 10	4 19	8 25
Snow Shoe Int	29.5	9 18	4 17	8 32
Milesburg	30.8	9 12	4 20	8 35
BELLEFONTE	33.5	9 22	4 30	8 45
Milesburg	39.8	9 47	4 40	9 09
Curtin	34.4	9 56	4 46	9 07
Mt Eagle—f	36.6	10 02	4 50	9 18
Howard	39.8	10 09	4 57	9 22
Eagleville—f	44.4	10 17	5 15	9 39
Beech Creek	45.0	10 20	5 08	9 33
Mill Hall	51.3	10 31	5 19	9 44
Flemington	52.5	10 34	5 24	9 47
LOCK HAVEN	54.3	10 37	5 25	9 50

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD Time Table in effect Dec. 19th, 1892.

Westward Dis.	Stations	Dis.	Eastward A.M	P.M
P.M	A.M			
4 50	10 00	SCOTIA	25.6	9 21 4 40
5 05	10 18	5.8 Fairbrook	20.3	9 09 4 25
5 15	10 28	8.7 Penna. Furnace	16.9	8 56 4 15
5 21	10 34	10.6 Hostler f	15.0	8 50 4 09
5 26	10 45	12.3 Marengo f	13.0	8 43 4 01
5 32	10 52	13.5 Loveville f	17.1	8 37 3 55
5 39	10 58	15.2 Furnace Road f	10.4	8 31 3 49
5 43	11 02	15.8 Dungarvin f	9.8	8 27 3 45
5 53	11 10	18.2 Warriors Mark	7.4	8 19 3 38
6 03	11 20	20.5 Pennington	5.1	8 10 3 30
6 15	11 32	23.5 Stover	2.1	7 58 3 19
6 25	11 40	25.6 TYRONE		7 50 3 10

BELLEFONTE & SNOW SHOE RAILROAD.—Time Table, Dec. 19 1892.

Leaves Snow Shoe at 6.45 a m; arrives at Bellefonte at 8.45 a m.
Leaves Bellefonte at 10.30 a m; arrives at Snow Shoe at 12.16 p m.
Leaves Snow Shoe at 3.00 p m arrives at Bellefonte at 4.50 p m.
Leaves Bellefonte at 5.25 p m, arrives at Snow Shoe at 7.00 p m.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE R. R.—BELLEFONTE, NITTANY AND LEMONT R. R. To take effect Dec. 19th, 1892.

Dis.	Westward a.m.	p.m.		Eastward a.m.	p.m.	p.m
.0	8.45	2.00	MONTANDON	5.50	9.10	4 55
1.5	6.15	2.08	Ar...LEWISBURG...Lv	5.20	9.50	4 47
1.5	6.15	2.08	Lv...LEWISBURG...Ar		9.30	4 47
5.4	6.23	2.17	Biehl f		8.52	4.39
6.8	6.28	2.22	Vicksburg f		8.47	4.35
10.7	6.37	2.31	MIFFLINFURG		8.38	4 27
13.1	6.42	2.36	Barber f		8.33	4 22
15.2	6.47	2.41	Swengle f		8.27	4 17
18.1	7.50	2.48	Millmont		8.25	4.15
18.6	7.58	3.51	GLEN IRON		8.17	4 07
23.5	7.07	3.00	Pardee f		8.08	3.59
28.9	7.18	3.11	Cherry Run f		7.57	3.48
32.2	7.27	3.20	Paddy Mt. Tunnel f		7.48	3.40
33.9	7.31	3.24	Ingleby f		7.45	3.37
36.6	7.38	3.59	Coburn		7.38	3.30
39.6	7.45	4.37	Zerby f		7.30	3.23
43.4	7.55	4.47	Rising Springs		7.21	3.14
46.2	8.02	4.53	Penn's Cave f		7.14	3.07
49.2	8.09	4.01	CENTRE HALL		7.06	3.01
51.6	8.16	4.07	Gregg f		7.00	2.54
54.6	8.23	4.13	Linden Hall		6.52	2 47
56.7	8.24	4.18	OAK HALL		6.47	2 42
58.8	8.32	4.22	LEMONT		6.43	2 37
60.2	8.37	4.27	Dale Summit f		6.38	2 33
63.9	8.47	4.37	Pleasant Gap f		6.28	2 23
65.2	8.55	4.40	Axeman f		6.25	2 20
67.4	8.55	4.45	BELLEFONTE		6.20	2.15

For rates, maps, etc., call on ticket agent or address Thos. E. Watt, P. A. W. D., 110 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.

S. M. PREVOST, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen. Pass. Agt.

BELLEFONTE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—On and after Monday, April 4th, 1892, trains will run as follows, leaving the Pennsylvania Railroad station.

EASTWARD							WESTWARD
12	10	8	1	2	1	3	7 9 11
pm	pm	pm	am	am	Ar—Lv	am	am am pm pm
6 35		3 50		9 05	Bellefont	6 30	10 30 4 40
6 28		3 44		8 59	Coleville	6 37	10 35 4 45
6 25		3 41		8 56	Morris	6 40	10 38 4 48
6 22		3 38		8 52	Whitmer	6 44	10 43 4 51
6 19		3 35		8 49	Linns	6 47	10 46 4 54
6 17		3 33		8 47	Hunters	6 50	10 48 4 56
6 14		3 31		8 44	Filmore	6 53	10 52 5 00
6 11		3 28		8 40	Sellers	6 57	10 56 5 03
6 09		3 26		8 38	Briarly	7 00	10 58 5 05
6 05	6 00	3 23	8 25	8 36	Waddle	7 05	7 10 11 01 5 10 5 10
6 02	5 50	3 20	8 20	8 30	Mattern J	7 08	7 14 11 03 5 13 5 12
	5 46		8 17		Graysdale	7 19	5 16
	5 43		8 12		Mattern	7 24	5 20
	5 40		8 05		Stormstown	7 29	5 23
	5 35		8 00		Red Bank	7 35	5 30
5 51		3 08		8 18	Krumr'ne	7 21	11 13 5 24
5 48		3 05		8 14	Struble	7 24	11 17 5 27
5 45		3 00		8 10	St. College	7 30	11 20 5 30

Train 2 connects with trains east and west on B. E. V. R. R. and S. S. branch, and train 8 connects with train east on B. E. V. R. R.

THOMAS A. SHOEMAKER, Supt.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD (Philadelphia and Erie Division.)—On and after Dec. 18th, 1892.

	WESTWARD.	
ERIE MAIL	leaves Phila daily	11 20 p m
"	" Harrisburg "	3 33 a m
"	" William'port "	7 10 a m
"	" Jersey Shore "	7 31 a m
"	" Lock Haven "	7 55 a m
"	" Renovo "	8 55 a m
"	arrives Erie "	3 40 p m
NIAGRA EX.	l'ves Phila week d'ys	8 50 a m
"	" Harrsburg "	12 10 p m
"	arrives at Wmsport "	3 00 p m
"	" Lock Haven "	4 10 p m
"	" Renovo "	5 15 p m
"	" Kane "	9 20 p m
Passengers by this train arrive in Bellefonte at		5 15 p m
FAST LINE	leaves Phila. week days	11 40 a m
"	" Harrisburg "	3 45 p m
"	" Williamsport "	7 10 p m
"	" arrives at Lock Haven "	8 02 p m
"	" Renovo "	9 00 p m
NEWS EX.	l'ves Philadelphia daily	4 30 a m
"	" Harrisburg	8 10 a m
"	" Williamsport	11 20 a m
"	" arrives at Lock Haven	12 15 p m
Wms'port Ex.	l'ves Phila. week days	4 35 p m
"	" Harrisburg	7 55 p m
"	" arrive Williamsport	10 40 p m
Rochester Exp.	leaves Phila. w'k d's	9 20 p m
"	" Harrisb'g	12 30 a m
"	" arrives Williamsp't	3 25 a m
Williamsp't	" leaves Phila. Sun.

Bellefonte Republican.

The Best Advertising Medium in Central Pennsylvania.

A forty-eight column paper devoted to the interests of the Republican party. Published at Bellefonte, Pa., at $1.50 per annum

BY EDWARD T. TUTEN.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

SPACE OCCUPIED.	3m	6m	1y
One inch (12 lines this type)	$ 5	$ 8	$ 12
Two inches	7	10	15
Three inches	10	15	20
Four inches	11	17	25
Quarter column	12	20	30
Half column	20	35	55
One column	35	55	100

All advertisements, whether displayed or blank lines, measured by lines of this type.

All advertisements due after the first insertion.

Special notices inserted in our local columns at 20 cents per line for each insertion, unless otherwise agreed, by the month, quarter or year.

Editorial notices, in our local columns, 25 cents per line for each insertion.

Professional or Business Cards, not exceeding 10 lines this type, $8 per annum.

All advertisements for a less term than three months 20 cents per line for the first three insertions, and 5 cents per line for each additional insertion.

Advertisers, and especially Advertising Agents, are respectfully informed that no notice will be taken of orders to insert advertisments at less rates than the above, nor will any notice be given to orders of parties unknown to the publisher, unless accompanied by the cash EDWARD T. TUTEN.

REPUBLICAN DELEGATE ELECTION AND COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Republicans of Centre County will meet at their respective voting places, in the several election districts in the county on Saturday, August 19th, 1893, for the purpose of electing delegates to the county convention. The delegates chosen at that time will meet in convention at the Court House in Bellefonte on Tuesday, August 22nd, 1893, at 11 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of nominating one candidate for Sheriff, one candidate for Treasurer, two candidates for County Commissioner, one candidate for Register, one candidate for Recorder, two candidates for Auditors, one candidate for Coroner and one candidate for County Surveyor; and to elect a chairman of the county committee for the year 1894, also to transact such other business as may come before the convention. Under the rules of the party the number of delegate to which each precinct is entitled is as follows:

NUMBER OF DELEGATES.

Bellefonte, N W	6	Haines, East P	1
" S. W	4	" West P	2
" W. W	3	Halfmoon	3
Centre Hall	1	Harris	2
Howard Boro	2	Howard Twp	3
Millheim	1	Haston	3
Milesburg	3	Liberty	4
Philipsburg—1st W	3	Marion	1
" 2d. W	4	Miles	3
" 3d. W	3	Patton	3
Unionville	2	Penn	1
Benner Twp	3	Potter North P	1
Boggs East P	2	" South P	2
" West P	4	Rush North P	4
" North	2	" South P	2
Burnside	2	Snow Shoe East P	4
College East P	4	" West P	2
" West P	2	Spring North P	3
Curtin	1	" South P	3
Ferguson, East P	2	" West P	3
" North P	3	Taylor	2
Gregg, North P	1	Union	3
" East P	1	Walker	3
" West P	1	Worth	3
Total number of delegates			121
Necessary to choice in nomination			61

The primary election for delegates will be held under the supervision of the district committeemen, who will see that the proper election officers are designated and in attendance.

In the Boroughs of Bellefonte, Howard, Centre Hall, Milesburg, Millheim, Philipsburg, Unionville and South Philipsburg, and in the Townships of Howard, Potter, Snow Shoe, Union, Rush, Spring, Boggs, Worth, Harris and Ferguson the polls will open at 7 p. m. and close at 9 p. m., and in the remaining districts will open at 2 p. m. and close at 4 p. m.

WILBUR F. REEDER, Chairman.

W. L. MALIN, Sec.

COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The following named gentlemen compose the Republican Executive Committee of Centre County for the year 1892.

Wilbur F. Reeder, Chairman. Bellefonte
W. L. Malin, Secretary. "
H. P. Harris, Ass't Secretary "
H. C. Quigley. " "

DISTRICT.	NAME.	ADDRESS.
Bellefonte, N W	W. I. Fleming	Bellefonte
" S W	J A Aikens	"
" W W	S. H. Williams	"
Centre Hall boro	B F Brisbin	Centre Hall
Howard "	Robert Cooke Jr.	Howard
Milesburg "	John Confer	Milesburg
Millheim "	J F Harter	Millheim
Philipsburg "	1 W S S Crissman	Philipsburg
" "	2 Geo Lamb	Philipsburg
" "	3 W Capt Harry Simler	"
South Philipsburg boro	M. Stover,	Philipsb'g
Unionville "	Riley Pratt	Fleming
Benner Twp "	Jos. H Marshall	Bellefonte
Boggs Twp	E P J M Parker	Roland
Boggs Twp	W P C P Stonerode	Milesburg
Boggs Twp	N P Jacob Yarnell	Milesburg
Burnside Twp	Delon G. Stewart	Moshannon
College Twp	E P Wm Thompson Jr	Lemont
College Twp	W P Philip D Foster	State Coll.
Curtin "	William Robb	Romola
Ferguson Twp	E P Claudius B Hess	Fairbook
Ferguson "	J A Sunday	"
Gregg "	N P Isaac Smith	Farmers Mills
Geegg "	S P John D Long	Spring Mills
Gregg "	E P. Jos. K. Bitner.	Penn Hall
Haines "	E P Chas Bressler	Fiedler
Halfcs "	W P James P Coburn	Aaronsb'g
Half Moon "	Cyrus W Hunter	Stormstown
Harris "	Scott Bricker	Boalsburg
Howard "	N. G Pletcher	Howard
Huston "	Ira F Davis	Julian
Liberty "	D M Burlew	Blanchard
Marion "	E P Bennison	Walker
Miles "	Ruben Goimen	Wolfs Store
Patton "	George F Stevenson	Buf'lo Run
Penn "	Same Rearick	Coburn
Potter Twp	N P Andrew Gregg	Centre Hall
Potter "	S P Alexander McCoy	Pot'rs Mills
Rush "	N P David Kinkead	Philipsburg
Rush "	S P Alexander Miller	Sandy Ridge
SnowShoe	E P Alfred Lucas	SnowSnow
SnowShoe	W P John A Yeager	Moshannon
Spring Twp	N P John G Dubbs	Bellefonte
Spring "	S P M F Riddle	Pleasant Gap
Spring "	W P W H Poorman	Bellefonte
Taylor "	John Weaver	Port Matilda
Union "	B W Shipley	Fleming
Walker "	O P Wilson	Hublersburg
Worth "	S R. Pringle	Port Matilda

A WORD TO WIVES AND MOTHERS

If your husband or son is addicted to the use of Tobacco, Morphine or Liquor, you can free them from their habit. Hill's Chloride of Gold Tablets cost but $1.00 and are guaranteed to cure Drunkenness, Morphine or Tobacco habit in a few days. These Tablets may be given in tea or coffee without the knowledge of the patient and will cause him to voluntarily give up the use of Tobacco, Liquor or the Drug. Do not delay, but put an end to the sufferings you have heretofore undergone. Cure your husband or son and gain happiness for them and yourself. Hill's Tablets are for sale by all first-class druggists.

EXPERIMENT STATION NOTES.

Mr. George C. Butz, Horticulturist of the Station, makes the following interesting report upon the varieties of strawberries tested during the present season, and upon the comparative advantages of culture in matted rows and by the hill system.

The lessons of the strawberry crop may be best learned while the experience is yet fresh in memory. It is customary to grow the plants in matted rows because this method requires less attention in cultivation. The berries are kept clean, no mulching being necessary, and as there are more plants per acre, the yield is presumably greater than in the "hill system" of cultivation. Arguments that carry some weight are frequently put forth in favor of the latter system, and trials are made upon a small scale by the market gardener, but never with sufficient accuracy and attention to determine the relative merits of the two systems. The recent crop has afforded us results touching upon this question and they will be read with much interest by persons cultivating the strawberry.

Among 35 varieties planted side by side and cultivated in the two ways, 24 yielded heavier crops in the mat and 11 in the hills. The total yield from mats was 10 per cent. better than the total yield from hills. The weights of the first picking, June 12, and the last, July 5, were greater from mats in each case by about 50 per cent. Kentucky, Crescent, Van. Deman and Gov. Hoard were better in hills than in mat. The heaviest yield of all the varieties tested this year numbering 40, belongs to the Greenville by the mat system. This variety has born a good report as long as it has been grown here. The berry is large, ripens well, of good color, comes early and stays late. There was a quart of berries for every eight inches of row calculated from the total figures of yield. The next in largeness of yield was Shuster's Gem, another new berry of great merit. The roll of honor in yield and beauty of berry, as made up from the reports of this season, are as follows: Beginning at the top with 1 Greenville, 2 Shuster's Gem, 3 Ohio Centennial, specially noted as the largest berry which ripens well and has a fine color and flavor. 4 Parker Earle though one week later than the earliest, the yield was heavy and of good berries. 5 Van Deman, one of the earliest with a medium sized berry and a constantly good yield through three weeks. 6 Crescent; this good old standard must at last acknowledge defeat in point of yield and suffer greatly from a lack of quality in its berry. 7, Crawford stands next in order of yield and can boast of a good and medium sized berry. 8 Wilson's Albany, 9 Gov. Hoard and 10 Chas. Downing. The five earliest varieties were, in the order of the heaviest yields at first picking, 1. Mitchell's early, 2. Van Deman, 3. Crescent, 4 West Lawn and 5. Shuster's Gem. The five latest varities were, in the order of the heaviest yields at last picking, 1 Parker Earle, 2. Townsend, 3. Crawford, 4. Eureka and 5 Kentucky.

The annual reports and quarterly bulletins of the Station, will be sent, free of charge, on application. Correspondence on agricultural subjects is desired. Address.

H. P. ARMSBY, Director,
State College,
Centre Co.,
Pa.

A New Savings Plan.

$3.00 COULD HAVE SAVED $475.00

It is my family Doctor now, many hundreds of people say that of Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, and thousands more would say the same thing and save hundreds of dollars if when they feel out of sorts, run down, pain in the back, sick headache, billious, loss of appetite, sleepless nights, dyspepsia, or suffer from eruptions of the skin or any of the various ailments brought about by the impure condition of the blood, would use Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy. Mr. James Cook, of Catskill, N. Y., writes us, I suffered for years with Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint and after spending $475 with doctors I found myself no better. I then determined to try Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, and after using three bottles which cost me just $3 I was cured. We always keep it in the house now, for it is our family Doctor.

You tired out women! Half sick men, don't continue so, but try Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, it will build you up, restore the shattered constitution to permanent health and make the mind and body strong and vigorous. It is $1 per bottle and guaranteed to benefit or cure or money refunded. nos29,33,37

—A festival will be held at Marsh Creek United Brethren church on Saturday night July 29, the proceeds to be devoted to the benefit of the church. It is hoped that all will attend. Everything will be done to make the evening and entertainment an enjoyable affair. Ice cream, cake and other refreshments will be served.

The people quickly recognize merit, and this is the reason the sales of Hood's Sarsaparilla are continually increasing. Try it.

Mr. Cleveland weighs 300 pounds, but that has not increased the solidity of his administration.

—Chas. F, Cook, with his wife returned from a two weeks visit at Atlantic City, last week.

Do the Democrats of Ohio remember that only two years ago their state platform demanded the free and unlimited coinage of silver?

It will now be in order for the farmers to threaten secession unless a certain price is paid for their crops.

Let the American flag be well guarded. Blount is coming home.

DOWN AN EMBANKMENT

People Bound for the Fair in a Railroad Smashup.

TWENTY SENT TO THE HOSPITAL.

Many Passengers Asleep When the Crash Came—Three Killed on a Kentucky Road—Railroad Tragedies in Pennsylvania, Rhode Island and Missouri.

CUYAHOGA FALLS, O., July 26.—The second section of the Baltimore and Ohio express, west bound, was wrecked one mile east of Munroe Falls. Spreading of rails caused the wreck at that point, where there is a short curve in the track. Five of the coaches, loaded with passengers, most of whom were on their way to Chicago, were thrown down a ten foot embankment. Nobody was killed outright, but thirty were injured, five of them, it is thought, seriously. All of the maimed were taken to Akron by special train and sent to the City hospital. The latest reports are to the effect that all the wounded will recover. There are three or four cases where unfavorable symptoms may be manifested, but the majority will be all right within a few days. There are twenty-one victims now in the hospital.

When the cars left the track many of the passengers were asleep. The last coach was the one most seriously wrecked. It jumped the rails where the curve was the sharpest, and plunged along the ties about fifty yards before tumbling down the embankment. Seats and timbers were piled promiscuously on the imprisoned passengers. Fortunately for them there was no fire to ignite the wrecked coaches, or there would have been a repetition of the horrible Ravenna disaster of July 3, 1891.

Fatal Crash Into Freight Cars.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 26.—The first section of the mail train from Boston to New York was wrecked opposite Dodgeville station by coming into collision with several freight cars left standing on the track. Charles J. Miller, a mail clerk, of Walton Falls, N. Y., was instantly killed. Edward C. Murphey, another mail clerk, of Putnam, Conn., received a compound fracture of the skull and cannot live. Captain Robert A. Gray, of Cambridgeport, another mail clerk, received a compound fracture of the left forearm. Charles Buckingham, of Milford, Mass., who was in the mail car, was cut on the forehead, but not badly hurt. A number of passengers were slightly injured.

A West Penn Accident.

PITTSBURG, July 26.—A West Penn railroad passenger train, consisting of an engine and three coaches, crashed into the rear of a freight train near Pine Creek, three miles outside of the city. Fireman Stump jumped from the engine and was badly bruised. Engineer Alfred Bissell remained on the engine and was badly cut and bruised, but will recover. Samuel Murphy, a contractor, was badly hurt Baggage Master Flemming had several ribs broken. Richard Armstrong, a passenger, was thrown through a window and badly cut with the glass.

Three Burned to a Crisp.

MORGANFIELD, Ky., July 26.—A terrible wreck occurred on the Ohio Valley railroad, two miles from this city. Freight train No. 92, consisting of engine and six freight cars, loaded with through freight, were ditched and afterward burned. Three lives were lost—Robert Vandorn, engineer; Frank Threlkeld, fireman, and Marion Davis, head brakeman. Their bodies were burned to a crisp.

Went Through a Trestle.

ST. LOUIS, July 26.—A north bound freight train on the St. Louis, Chicago and St. Paul railroad crashed through a trestle near Reihle station, piling eighteen cars in a heap. Conductor W. E. Burrell, of Springfield, Ills., was instantly killed. Brakeman Charles Johnson and W. A. Clements, of Alton, and Walter Manning, of Springfield, were probably fatally injured.

Death of a Noted Explorer.

LONDON, July 26.—Dr. John Rae, the Arctic explorer, died at his residence in this city after a prolonged illness. Dr. Rae came inte prominence in 1846, when he was entrusted by the Hudson's Bay company with the task of completing the delineations of the northern shores of the American continent. During the spring of 1847 Dr. Rae explored on foot the shores of a great gulf having 700 miles of coast line. He thus connected the work of Parry at the mouth of Fury and Hecla strait with the work of Ross on the coast of Boothia, proving that Boothia was part of the American continent.

Bloodshed in Kansas.

WEIR CITY, Kan., July 21.—A number of striking miners, led by a hundred women, attacked the Strip pit miners in one of the mines near here yesterday afternoon. A fierce fight ensued, in which clubs, rocks and firearms were used. About 100 shots were fired and a number on both sides were injured. No one was killed. The working miners were driven off. More bloodshed is feared.

Kansas' Strike Situation Critical.

TOPEKA, July 26.—The strike situation in the Cherokee district is regarded as so serious by the governor and his advisers that eleven companies of militia have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness to move on three hours' notice. Lieutenant Governor Daniels states that he regards the situation as very critical, and that it might break out into violence and bloodshed at any time.

Howard Mutchler Succeeds His Father.

EASTON, Pa., July 26.—In the special election in the Eighth Congressional district yesterday to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hon. William Mutchler, his son, Howard Mutchler, Democrat, was elected over General Frank Reeder, Republican, by about 2,800 majority. The vote was less than one-half that of last year in the district, when it went 6,242 Democratic.

Denver's Idle Workmen.

DENVER, July 26.—Up to date 3,700 men have registered as out of employment, and the list is steadily increasing. Means are being taken to furnish employment and provide food for the hungry and destitute. It is estimated that 15,000 persons, men, women and children, are in need of immediate aid.

Terrific Powder Explosion in China.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 26.—Advices from Hong Kong give details of a terrible explosion at the government powder magazine at Canton on June 24, which killed many persons, injuring over 300 people and wrecking 4,000 houses.

COLONEL AINSWORTH INDICTED

Contractor Dant, Superintendent Covert and Engineer Sasse Also Held.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The grand jury found a true bill against Colonel Frederick C. Ainsworth, chief of the record and pension division of the war department; George W. Dant, the contractor employed to make the excavation for the electric light plant; William E. Covert, superintendent, and Francis Sasse, engineer of the building, holding them responsible for the old Ford's theater disaster of June 9 last, in which twenty-three persons lost their lives and a large number of others were injured.

COLONEL F. C. AINSWORTH.

The indictment describes in detail the excavations that were in progress for the purpose of putting in an electric light plant at the time of the accident, and avers that Ainsworth, Dant, Covert and Sasse undertook the performance of this work, and, by reason of their most culpable negligence the pier sank and broke, precipitating parts of the second and third floors, with their occupants, to the ground.

The grand jury then formally find that in the manner described in the indictment the accused did wilfully kill and slay the person whose death is under investigation.

PENSIONS SUSPENDED

Probably Seventy-five Thousand Will be Dropped from the List.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—The total number of pensioners under the act of June 27, 1890, who have been notified since the incoming of the present administration that the payment of their pensions has been suspended is approximately 5,250. The whole number of pensions granted under this act is ascertained to be 370,000. Of this number 70,000 were to widows, minors and dependent relatives, leaving 300,000 to be investigated. Up to this time about 25 per cent. of the number being paid to the soldiers themselves are being suspended, pending the receipt of satisfactory proof of inability to perform manual labor.

If the same ratio is maintained throughout the entire list about 75,000 will have been suspended. It is stated at the pension office that in none of these cases is fraud charged, the suspensions being based upon an error of the pension office in misconstruing the law.

BEHRING SEA CONTROVERSY.

Report That the Arbitrators Have Decided in Favor of Uncle Sam.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—A rumor reached Washington last night that the arbitrators in the Behring sea controversy between the United States and Great Britain, who have been in session at Paris since March listening to arguments in the case, had decided in favor of the United States. No confirmation nor denial of the report could be had, as Second Assistant Secretary Adee, who is in charge of the state department, in the absence of Secretary Gresham, is at his country place in Maryland.

It is learned that some of the officials of the department did not leave the building until 7 o'clock last evening, which may or may not be of significance in this connection. But little credence is given to the rumor.

The Erie in Receivers' Hands.

NEW YORK, July 26.—The World says: The Erie Railroad company today went into the hands of receivers. Judge Lacombe, of the United States circuit court, named John King and J. G. McCullough. They gave $500,000 bonds, with D. O. Mills and J. Lowber Welsh, of Philadelphia, as sureties. Within the last few weeks the floating debt of the Erie became impossible of renewal, and in order not to sacrifice the best interests of the company it was decided to place the road in receivers' hands and preserve the system intact.

Nine Killed by Exploding Dynamite.

PARIS, July 26.—Four explosions shattered the Ablon dynamite factory in Bonfleur, near Havre. The ruins caught fire. All hands were at work when the explosions occurred. Nine men were known to have been killed, twenty more were wounded severely, and others were hurt seriously. Several bodies are believed to be under the burning ruins.

The Jury Acted Hastily.

CHICAGO, July 26.—It is quite possible that Daniel H. Burnham and Fire Marshal Murphy will soon be released from the finding of the coroner's jury, who sat on the victims of the cold storage fire. State's Attorney Kern is convinced that the coroner's jury acted hastily, and he will advise the grand jury that the cases against them be thrown out.

Four Young Ladies Drowned.

BALTIMORE, July 26.—Maggie Taylor, Lulu Johnson, Marian Smith and Nellie Patrick, all young women, were drowned near Patrick's Landing, on the Wicomico river, by the capsizing of a small boat. Two young men, who completed the sailing party, saved themselves, one by clinging to the upturned boat, the other by swimming ashore.

Andrew to Succeed Quincy.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—It is stated upon what seems to be good authority that ex-Congressman Andrew, of Massachusetts, will succeed Quincy as assistant secretary of state. It is no longer doubted here that Quincy is preparing to get out. Inquiries at the state department bear out the early retirement of Quincy.

Nellie Grant Sartoris Coming Over.

WEST POINT, N. Y., July 26.—Mrs. U. S. Grant arrived here from Salem Centre last evening, and will remain during the balance of the season. Her daughter, Mrs. Sartoris, will sail from Europe on Saturday, and will join her mother here about Aug. 5.

Two Killed by Lightning.

OTTAWA, Ont., July 26.—At Clarence Creek, Russell county, lightning struck the house of J. B. Landry, killing his two daughters, aged 18 and 10 years. Mrs. Landry was also struck, but not seriously hurt.

INDIGNANT CHINAMEN.

Trying to Force the Government Into the Siamese Dispute.

THE BRITISH INTERESTS IN SIAM

Sir Edward Gray, Parliamentary Secretary of the Foreign Office, Declares That the French Blockade Will be an Act of Belligerency—M. Pavie Leaves Bangkok

TIEN-TSIN, July 26.—The Chinese government has received the news of France's territorial demands upon Siam with amazement and indignation. That France should lay claim to country up to the twenty-third parallel is regarded as an intrusion upon the rights of China, for at Pekin the contention is that both banks of the Mekong to a point well south of the twenty-third parallel are Chinese possessions. The Mandarin party, which is bitterly anti-French, is trying to force the government to interfere.

PARIS, July 26.—A cabinet council was held yesterday at Marly-Le-Roi, where President Carnot is temporarily sojourning. M. Carnot presided over the deliberations, which were entirely devoted to the Siamese question. After the council rose it was stated that the government had taken such measures to safeguard the interests and dignity of France as were considered from Siam's reply to the French ultimatum to have been rendered necessary.

It is stated semi-officially that the blockade will not be confined to the estuary of the Menam, but that the rivers east and west also will be blockaded. Rear Admiral Humann will occupy an island eighteen miles from the Menam. It is reported also that there is no intention to bombard Bangkok, although the batteries on both sides of the river at Paknam and on the island in midstream will be destroyed. The Royal Palace, where 12,000 soldiers are believed to be massed, will be attacked and occupied.

The Debats, after noting that the region south of the twenty-third parallel, to which France hopes to extend her territory in Siam, includes the provinces ceded by Great Britain to Siam after the Burmese war, makes these comments: "This, we believe, is what the marquis of Dufferin was charged to represent to M. Develle, and what China has also directed attention to. It is useless, therefore, to shut our eyes to the fact that, beyond certain points, we no longer have to deal with Siam, but perhaps with England, and certainly with China."

The Chinese charge d'affaires called on M. Develle, minister of foreign affairs, and explained the Chinese government's views of the Franco-Siamese dispute.

A dispatch from Bangkok states that M. Pavie, French minister resident, started down the river yesterday afternoon on the warship Inconstante, accompanied by the warships Lutin and Comete. All was quiet in the city.

LONDON, July 26.—In the house of commons Mr. John Leng, Advanced Liberal, asked if the government was aware that British subjects possessed rights over forty square miles of land in the Siamese provinces of Chantaborn, Krat and Battambang for working ruby and sapphire mines, and whether, in the event of France annexing these provinces, care would be taken to guard British interests.

Sir Edward Grey, parliamentary secretary of the foreign office, stated in reply that the government was aware of the mining rights held in Siam by British subjects, but he pointed out that the province in which these rights are held lie to the west of the Mekong river, and were not therefore included in the territorial demands made by France.

Hon. George N. Curzon, Conservative, asked whether France had notified Great Britain that she had established a blockade of the Siamese coast; whether the establishment of such a blockade would be regarded as an act of belligerency between France and Siam; whether the blockade had been or would be recognized by Great Britain and what the government proposed to do in regard to the matter.

Sir Edward Grey replied that Great Britain had received from France verbal notice of the intention of the French government to blockade the Siamese coast. The blockade would certainly be an act of belligerency. The British government, Sir Edward added, proposed to continue its present protection of the lives of British subjects in Bangkok and of the property of British subjects.

Sir Charles Dilke asked: "Will there be a declaration of war, or merely an implied belligerency? Will not the blockade be established under the pretense of its being what is called a 'pacific blockade?'"

Sir Edward replied: "I can't add anything to what I have said. Great Britain has a sufficient force off Bangkok to protect British subjects and property."

Riches Takes Wings.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 24.—Charles W. Depauw and the New Albany Rail Mill company, of New Albany, made an assignment for the benefit of their creditors. The cause leading to the failure was the assignment of the Premier Steel works in Indianapolis several months ago. Mr. Depauw's individual assignment is a sweeping one, and the man who was worth $1,000,000 three months ago is now practically penniless.

Terrific Powder Explosion.

HUNTINGDON, Ind., July 25.—Schaeffer & Schaeffer's powder house exploded at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Homer Housholder and Hugh Harvey were shooting with a rifle, when a bullet entered a window. Both men were blown clear across the little river and their bodies torn to pieces. Houses were wrecked all around and several persons were injured.

Americans Depositing in Canada.

HAMILTON, Ont., July 26.—City bank managers report that a large amount of money has been received from American cities during the past few days to be deposited in banks here. A deposit of $45,000 was received yesterday from a woman living in Buffalo, she having withdrawn that amount from a bank in that city.

Master Workman Powderly May Resign.

NEW YORK, July 25.—The Sun today says: It is declared on good authority that T. V. Powderly is going to resign as general master workman when the general convention of the knights is held in October. It is believed that T. B. McGuire will be Powderly's successor.

A Yacht Capsized.

BUZZARD'S BAY, Mass., July 25.—During the terrible gale that prevailed an unknown yacht, containing some men and women, was capsized and they were drowned. The yacht has not yet been found. It is believed that at least six persons were ost.

CLAMOR ABOUT THE SHERMAN LAW.

It would be difficult to imagine a more ridiculous spectacle than that which is presented by the organs of the Democratic party in their frantic attempts to humbug the people into believing that the Sherman law is responsible for the paralysis of credit and the closing of factories. Last fall these same organs were loudly assailing the McKinley tariff. The Sherman law, though in full operation, was not an issue. If the law is as ruinous to commerce as the Democrats now declare it to be, why were they silent about it then? And why did the Democrats in Congress refuse to permit its repeal at the last session? The Democratic howl against the Sherman law is demagogy of the most contemptible sort.

THE BILLION DOLLAR PHRAZE.

From the Springfield Republican.

That "billion dollar" phraze has a new and startling significance now. Four months of Democratic incompetence has made the country a billion dollars the loser.

THE failure of 200 national banks since January 1, is another reminder that the change which the country voted for last year has arrived on schedule time.

THE more a Democratic Congressman repudiates the Chicago platform the more he rises in public confidence and esteem.

REV. G. W. H. CLARKE.

A Remarkable Case!

Rev. G. W. H. Clarke, Chaplain of the Vermont Senate, cured of

VALVULAR AFFECTION OF THE HEART!

THE FOLLOWING TESTIMONIAL FROM A GENTLEMAN SO WIDELY KNOWN, AND BELOVED BY ALL, AND WHO HOLDS THE POSITION OF **Chaplain in the Vt. Senate,** SHOULD BE REGARDED AS THE MOST **positive proof** OF THE **wonderful medicinal power** OF DANA'S SARSAPARILLA. AND WE WOULD HERE STATE THAT HIS **father** AND **brother both died** OF **Kidney Disease.**

ST. ALBANS,

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS,

That I, G. H. W. Clarke, of St. Albans, Vt., a Preacher of the Gospel in the M. E. Church, Member of the N. H. Conference 34 years, and of the N. E. Conference 16 years, have been afflicted with the **KIDNEY COMPLAINT FOR 15 YEARS,** and for the last 4 years so badly as to not permit me to take a regular Charge, but, reading of the wonderful cures of Kidney Trouble by DANA'S SARSAPARILLA, I was induced to procure it for myself. I have taken six bottles with **very satisfactory results,** and I feel quite sure that perseverance in taking it will bring a **permanent cure.** In fact, I am so much improved that **I expect to take another Charge.**

I will also state that one year ago last Spring I was attacked with

VALVULAR AFFECTION OF THE HEART

caused by overwork, and my breath became so short that it was very difficult for me to walk, even with a cane. The Physicians said I must be very careful about walking or exerting myself. DANA'S SARSAPARILLA very soon relieved me, and I am **now entirely FREE from HEART TROUALE.** I feel that DANA'S SARSAPARILLA has produc this happy result. To the Great Head of the Church be all the glory. I am 79 years of age, and have been in the Master's service more than half a century.

Gratefully yours,
G. W. H. CLARKE.

No. 23 High Street.

LATER.—Under date of Oct. 1st, Mr. Clarke writes that **he has taken a Charge** at Fairfax, Vt., and attends **three meetings** on Sabbath, **two meetings** during the week, visiting his parishioners **on foot,** walking some days **8 or 10** miles. This is wonderful for a man 79 years old, that has been a victim of disease for years. He closes by saying "It is in my heart to 'praise God from whom all blessings flow.'"

Dana Sarsaparilla Co., Belfast, Me.

The Repair Shop of the Human System is the

LIVER.

If it is Kept Active HEALTH will result IF NOT—DISEASE.

Manners

DOUBLE EXTRACT

SARSAPARILLA

Cures Liver Troubles by cleansing the blood Through the Bowels, the Natural Channel, and not through the Skin, thus driving out all Impurities.

50¢ PER BOTTLE.

THE WORLD OVER.

MFD. BY THE MANNERS SARSAPARILLA CO. BINGHAMTON, N.Y.

ITEMS OF STATE NEWS.

Matters of Interest from All Over the Commonwealth.

PRESENTED IN BRIEFEST FORM.

Crimes and Casualties of Every Character Sent by the News Gatherers of the Different Localities and Carefully Edited.

SCRANTON, July 24.—Saturday was pay day at the mines at Priceburg, a populous borough of this county, and the Huns and Poles of the town, and there are hundreds of them there, began to drink heavily. At night a Hun and a Pole engaged in a fight in Bryan Fallon's saloon, and their countrymen took sides with them, a free fight resulting. The borough police arrested four Hungarians and lodged them in the Priceburg jail. The Hungarians held an indignation meeting and then proceeded in a body to the jail, where they overpowered the keeper and liberated the prisoners. This caused the largest riot that has occurred in this region in sixteen years. The Poles took exception, and a race war commenced, lasting three hours, during which there was a reign of terror, all the saloons in the town being taken possession of and the officers driven off. Over thirty men were injured, three fatally, and one Pole had his ears cut off. Many windows were broken in with stones and clubs. Shortly before midnight Deputy Sheriff Craig arrived with a well armed posse and overawed the rioters and restored peace. Many arrests will follow.

New State Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The following new postmasters have just been appointed in Pennsylvania: E. P. Walker, Alexandria; Jacob Dunwoody, Bareville; D. B. Hewitt, Bendersville; G. E. Beck, Bixler; Michael Rockett, Brady Bend; Richard Ellis, Ellisburgh; T. W. Harman, Espy; I. E. Kammerer, Fair Hope; J. S. Turn, Falls; C. H. Ferris, Genesee; S. O. Ulrich, Globe Mills; S. S. Overlander, Homewood; T. J. Knight, Industry; S. Y. Kennedy, Lake Como; Robert Hays, Lamartine; G. L. Dry, Lenhartsville; J. S. Brubaker, Lime Rock; S. L. Anthony, Milan; John Schmucker, Mutual; Sarah H. Murdock, Nadine; C. J. Secules, Ogdonia; George Weitz, Penn's Station; C. H. Huber, Rural Valley; Harvey Wallace, Smith's Ferry; B. F. Crain, Utica; Mrs. L. A. Murta, Van Port; S. F. Fort, West Fairfield; Rachel D. Barry, Yeadon.

An Ex-County Official in Trouble.

WEST CHESTER, July 24.—Ex-Recorder of Deeds Richard Plank, of Uwchlan township, is in trouble. A few weeks ago he left his home and family, it was alleged, with a Mrs. Myers, of the same township. He returned in a very impecunious condition, and was arrested on the charge of adultery preferred by Mr. Myers. He was taken before Squire McClintock, when he waived a hearing and gave security for his appearance at the next term of quarter sessions.

Death in a Sand Pit.

SCHUYLKILL HAVEN, July 22.—The dead body of Harry Alfred Koch, aged 16, of this place, was found at the side of a sand pit, near Connor's crossing. His distorted features and the condition of things in the pit indicated plainly a heavy fall of sand while he was shoveling to the surface, which caught and covered him. Struggling in the agony of suffocation, he succeeded in releasing himself and reaching the surface only to expire.

A Blacksmith's Rich Find.

PITTSBURG, July 24.—James Keenan, a Duquesne Heights blacksmith, is a lucky man. He lives at 21 Meridan street, in the old Kirk Lewis mansion. This property was originally owned by Dr. J. G. Walters, an eccentric character. Mr. Keenan was doing some excavating about the place and he struck a rich find. Deep down into the earth an iron kettle was found nearly full of gold. There was $3,000 in the pot.

Too Handy with Scissors.

READING, July 25.—Mrs. John Dedera is held at the police station on the charge of cutting her husband in the side with a pair of scissors. She does not deny the charge, but claims that she was angry at the time and did not know what she was doing. The occurrence grew out of a quarrel between the young couple over the frequent visits of a fellow countryman, who was a former boarder in the family.

Two Brothers Drowned.

ALLENTOWN, Pa., July 24.—While three brothers, George, Willie and Lewis Schray, aged 13, 11 and 6 years respectively, sons of George A. Schray, were sitting along the banks of the Lehigh river in this city yesterday Willie toppled into the stream. The other brothers in trying to rescue him also fell into the river. Assistance came and Willie was rescued. His two brothers were drowned.

Death Beneath a Farm Wagon.

NORRISTOWN, July 25.—William Graham, employed on the stock farm of Samuel P. Ralph, in Plymouth township, fell off of a wagon load of oats, the wheels of the wagon passing over his breast fracturing several of his ribs, which penetrated his lungs, producing inward hemorrage and almost instant death.

Miners Go on Strike.

HAZLETON, July 24.—The miners employed at the Beaver Meadow colliery, operated by the Evans Mining company, struck to enforce the semi-monthly pay law. The situation has two sides, however, and from present indications is likely to resolve itself into a shutout.

Children Played with Matches.

LANCASTER, July 24.—While some children were playing with matches yesterday afternoon they set fire to the residence of Silas K. Eshleman, near Lemon Place. The house, barn, outbuildings and contents were destroyed. The loss is over $6,000; insurance light.

Locusts Destroying Chestnut Trees.

MORGANTOWN, July 22.—Hundreds of acres of chestuut trees on the Welsh mountain are dying from the stings of locusts. These insects have been very numerous and destructive this season.

Crushed by a Traveling Crane.

SCRANTON, July 24.—Joseph Kelly, a painter, was caught between the wheels of a traveling crane and an iron column and almost instantly killed in the Dickson Manufacturing Company works.

Fatal Explosion of Gas.

POTTSVILLE, July 24.—A terrible explosion of sulphur gas occurred at the Williamstown colliery, in which Charles McMillen was killed and his brother George fatally injured.

Burned to Death in a Coal Mine.

TOWER CITY, July 25.—Charles McMullin, single, aged 20 years, was burned to a crisp by an explosion of gas in the Williamstown coal mine.

FOUR FATALLY INJURED.

An Explosion of Mine Gas Causes Sad Havoc at Edwardsville.

WILKESBARRE, July 22.—An awful explosion took place in No. 4 shaft of the Kingston coal company, at Edwardsville, yesterday afternoon. A gang of men were at work driving a slope, when a naked lamp came in contact with a large body of gas. A shock of the explosion tore away timbers, smashed mine cars, and horribly burned three men and one boy, who are not expected to recover.

The injured are: William Jones, miner, aged 43 years, widower with two children; Martin Brennan, driver boy, aged 16 years; Benjamin Wilson, miner, aged 40, wife and six children, and Patrick Malia, aged 46 years, wife and four children.

A rescuing party in charge of Superintendent Rosser went to the assistance of the victims, who were hurriedly brought to the surface. The flesh upon young Brennan and William Jones was literally cooked, and presented a sickening sight. The mine is very gaseous, an explosion having occurred at the same place some three weeks ago, in which several men were badly burned.

KINGSTON, Pa., July 24.—Three of the four victims of Friday's explosion in the Kingston Coal company's mine, William B. Jones, Matthew Brennan and Fatrick O'Malla, are dead. The fourth, Benjamin Wilson, cannot survive.

A Woman Mysteriously Shot.

WERNERSVILLE, July 26.—Miss Tamsen Yoh, a servant employed at the Belle Alto House, a summer resort near this place, was shot and perhaps fatally wounded by an unknown person. Miss Yoh was at work on an outside porch, when suddenly there was a report of a gun and she was seen to throw up her hands. She fell back upon the porch. A hasty examination showed that a charge of shot had entered her left breast above the heart, causing a ghastly wound. The shot came from the direction of a woodshed. This was searched, and a gun was found lying upon a bench, but the person who had fired it was missing. The woman was reported to be dying at last accounts.

Tried to Hang Their Companion.

READING, July 26.—The suburb of West Reading was thrown into a fever of excitement by the report that a number of men were attempting to hang another to a telegraph pole. Sheriff Fahrenbach found a number of hard looking fellows, who were under the influence of liquor, dragging along by a wire around his neck a companion, with the intention, as they said, of hanging him. He arrested Charles Morris and John McManus, the latter still having the wire around his neck. The other members of the gang made their escape upon seeing the approach of the officers, but warrants have been issued for their arrest.

Fulton County Republican Ticket.

MCCONNELLSBURG, July 26.—The Fulton county Republican convention nominated the following ticket: For associate judge, Jonathan W. Clevenger; prothonotary, Harry K. Markley; commissioners, Amos C. Palmer and A. N. Corbin; auditor, John H. Barney. Abel O. Griffith was elected delegate to the state convention, with instructions to vote for Hon. John Stewart for supreme judge. Dr. A. D. Dalbey was elected chairman of the county committee for the ensuing year.

Accidentally Shot His Mother.

READING, July 25.—Mrs. Ellen Stout, a widow, of Cumru township, was engaged in rearranging the drawers of a bureau, when in one she found a revolver, which was rusty from long disuse. She laid the weapon on a shelf, intending to clean it later. Her son Charles, 15 years of age, picked up the revolver, and while examining it it was discharged, the ball entering his mother's right side and lodging in her abdomen. She is not expected to recover.

Destructive Barn Fire.

NORRISTOWN, July 25. — The barn of Charles S. Knapp, of Montgomery Square, was destroyed by fire with all its contents, including four valuable horses, its contents, including four valuable horses, the crops from a productive farm, and a large quantity of farm machinery. A half dozen pigs, which were kept in a sty adjoining the barn, also perished. The barn was stored to the roof with wheat, hay, oats and other farm crops.

The Gettysburg Trolley Stopped.

GETTYSBURG, Pa., July 25.—The Electric Railway company yesterday stopped work on the battlefield and discharged the construction corps. Rails had been laid within a short distance of the "den." This move is presumed to be owing to the notification of the United States commission that the railway must vacate the battlefield at once. The line now being operated runs through the town and out the Emmetsburg road to the Peach Orchard.

Republican League Convention.

READING, July 26.—At a meeting of the Northwestern Republican league, of this city, a communication from President John B. Robinson was read, which stated that he, with Treasurer Mahlon D. Young, would be in Reading about Sept. 1 to confer with the local league committee. He further stated that he had prepared the call for the state convention, to be held in Reading on Sept. 7.

Struck on the Head with a Stone.

LANCASTER, July 26.—While a party of boys were indulging in a stone battle, Leonard, a 5-year-old son of Casper Metz, was struck on the head with a stone, the outer covering of the skull being crushed. He was picked up for dead, but rallied somewhat, and now lies in a critical condition. It is not known who threw the fatal stone.

Grandfather and Grandson Dismembered.

NEWPORT, July 26.—While Rev. P. Willard and his grandson, Allen Bruce Willard, were waiting for a train at Mexico station, Juniata county, to take them to Newport, a freight train going west run them down. Each had a leg cut off and was otherwise injured. Mr. Willard is 84 years of age and his grandson is aged 3.

Striking Miners Yield.

HAZLETON, July 26.—The troubles between the Evans Mining company and the employes at their colliery has been adjusted and the strike declared "off." The men accepted the company's terms and returned to work.

Fatal Stabbing Affray in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, July 26.—Daniel Clancy and Otto Weber, house painters, became involved in a quarrel at their place of employment, and Clancy stabbed Weber five times, fatally injuring him.

Will Continue in Blast.

LEBANON, July 25.—The order to shut down the Colebrook furnaces has been recalled. They will be continued in blast, orders having been received to that effect.

TRANSFERS OF REAL ESTATE.

Bellefonte cem, association to James H. Mitchell. Dated July 8, 1893. For lot of ground in Bellefonte Union cemetery. Consideration $30.

Bellefonte cem. association to W. R. Gainfort. Dated September 2, 1879. For lot of ground in Bellefonte Union cemetery. Consideration $20.

Paul Sliker et al to James Sliker. Dated June 14 1892. For all the right, title and interest in 15 acres of land in Boggs township. Consideration $1200.

John Sliker et ux to James Sliker. Dated May 12, 1892. For one acre of land more or less in Boggs township. Consideration $150.

Edward R. Laden et al to Elk Tanning Co. Dated May 1, 1893. For Tannery property in Philipsburg and several parcels of land in Rush township. Nominal consideration.

James Ardery guar. et al to Ellsworth E. Ardery. Dated June 5, 1888. For lot of ground in Coleville, Spring township. Consideration $150.

Sarah J. Richards et al to William Bennet. Dated July 6, 1893. For premises in village of Port Matilda.

Andrew Shaffer et ux to Jared Hasel. Dated July 31, 1875. For lot of ground in Madisonburg, Miles township. Consideration $125.

George Shaffer et ux to Jared Hazel. Dated April 1, 1873. For premises in Madisonburg. Consideration $325.

Jared Hazel et ux to Anna Fiedler. Assigned June 3, 1879, to Jane Hasel. For lot of ground in Madisonburg. Consideration $125.

John Smith et ux to R. B. Hartman. Dated May 21, 1881. For lot of ground in Millheim. Consideration $175.

R. B. Hartman et ux to J. H. B. Hartman. Dated May 1, 1893. For lot of ground in Millheim borough. Consideration $200.

Philipsburg Coal & Land Co., to Elmer Laird. Dated May 3, 1893. For four and 1-7 acres of land in Rush township. Consideration $207.

Philipsburg Coal & Land Co., to John D. Barker. Dated May 2, 1893. For 12 acres of ground in Rush township. Consideration $300.

Mrs. Mary A. Atherton et al to W. D. Crosby. Dated July 17, 1893. For lot of ground in Philipsburg borough. Consideration $550.

W. D. Crosby et ux to Russel D Showalter. Dated June 15, 1892. Being transfer of above property. Consideration $600.

H E Duck et ux to Jonathan Harter. Dated March 31, 1890. For two tracts of land in Penn township. Consideration $9,000.

Commissioners of Centre Co., to Mary Frank. Dated April 28, 1892. For tract of unseated land in Harris township. Consideration $50.

John T Clark et ux to Elizabeth Kunes. Dated October 15, 1875. For lot of ground in Liberty township. Consideration $100.

Robt. Loyd et ux to Annie Mitchell. Dated April 6, 1863. For two lots of ground in Philipsburg borough. Consideration $300.

David Kunes Sr., to Jacob Crotzer. Dated 6, 1893. For lot of ground in Liberth township, Consideration $40.

C M Bower et ux to Andrew H McCamant. Dated July 15, 1893. For tract of land in Rush township. Consideration $500.

Elizabeth Shartzes to H C Frankenberger. Dated September 7, 1885. For lot of ground in Penn township. Consideration $30.

J H Reifsnyder et ux to Amelia Ulrich. Dated March 28, 1892. For lot of ground in Millheim. Consideration $50.

Adam Weaver et ux to Noah Stover. Dated October 18, 1679. For 114 acres and 126 perches of land in Haines township. Consideration $6,944.65.

J H Reifsnyder et ux to Noah Stover. Dated October 18, 1879. For 67 acres and 93 perches of land in Haines township. Consideration $706.46.

P S Meyer et ux to Noah F Stover. Dated April 1, 1885. For lot in Millheim. Consideration $850.

Benj. Snyder et ux to John Harnish. Dated September 11, 1888. For lot of ground at Snow Shoe Intersection, Boggs township. Consideration $100.

D R Leibkicker et al to John M Harnish. Dated April 8, 1893. For lot of ground at Snow Shoe Intersection, Boggs township. Consideration $700.

Sarah Heverly et ux to Reuben Breon. Dated March 18, 1893. For lot of ground in Spring township. Consideration $500.

Wm. C Heinle et ux to James P Sliker. Dated July 17, 1893. For 41 acres and 13 perches of land in Boggs township. Consideration $725.

A Calhoun to Norman Calhoun. Dated February 8, 1883. For 80 acres and 112 perches of land in Union township. Consideration $1225.25.

William P Fisher to Norman Calhoun. Dated 16 day of six month A. D. 1891. For lot of ground in Union township. Consideration $100.

Jacob Snavely et ux to Adam Hosterman. Dated November 23, 1867. For tract of land in Penn township.

Jonathan Harter et ux to H E Duck. Dated March 31, 1890. For two tracts of land in Penn township. Consideration $9000.

H H Weiser et ux to Jonathan Harter. Dated April 7, 1884. For 19 acres and 35 perches of land in Penn township. Consideration $20.

CHILD BIRTH MADE EASY!

"MOTHERS' FRIEND" is a scientifically prepared Liniment, every ingredient of recognized value and in constant use by the medical profession. These ingredients are combined in a manner hitherto unknown

"MOTHERS' FRIEND"

WILL DO all that is claimed for it AND MORE. It Shortens Labor, Lessens Pain, Diminishes Danger to Life of Mother and Child. Book to "MOTHERS" mailed FREE, containing valuable information and voluntary testimonials,

Sent by express on receipt of price $1.50 per bottle
BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

PENNSYLVANIA EXHIBITS AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Are ahead of them all, chiefly among them is the display of pure liquors manufactured in the state. It is conceded that no rye whiskies made in the world can equal those made in Pennsylvania, more especially Silver Age, Duquense or Bear Creek. These three brands head the list of pure Ryes, and are so well known that every reputable dealer sells them. North East, South and West they lead all others, because they are pure; because they are reliable, and because they are stimulants that strengthen and invigorate. They are sold at prices wfthin the reach of all, and are sold upon their merits for purity and strength. Silver Age, $1.50; Duquense, $1.25; Bear Creek, $1.00, full standard quarts. Ask your dealer for them; insist on having them, and if you cannot be supplied, send to Max Klein, Allegheny, Pa. Price list of all liquors sent on application. All goods packed neatly and securely.

MAX KLEIN, Allegheny, Pa.
S. Schloss, Williamsport, Pa., Agent.

Mr. J. H. Stillman

"I am Truly Thankful

For Hood's Sarsaparilla. During the war I contracted **typhoid fever**, and fever and ague, leaving me with **malarial and mercurial poisoning** from which I have suffered ever since, in neuralgia, rheumatism, **nervous prostration** and general debility. Since I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla I have not lost a day's work in three months, weigh **10 lbs. more** than for years and am in better health than any time since the war." J. H. STILLMAN, Cheltenham, Pa. **HOOD'S CURES.**

Hood's Pills Cure Liver Ills. 25c.

Clothes REPAIRED, CLEANSED AND PRESSED.—I have concluded to take up my old trade and am now prepared to do Repairing, Cleaning and Pressing of Clothes at my residence, No. 231 East Lamb street. I solicit a share of patronage and guarantee perfect satisfaction. Work gathered and delivered promptly and charges as low as can possibly be made. A postal card dropped in the mail will receive attention at once.
23 48 tf WILLIAM MCCLELLAN.

FOR SALE, CHEAP—A large double house facing East Logan Street. Inquire of MRS. JOHN MCDERMOTT.
vol24-no25-4t Bellefonte, Pa.

CLOTHES REPAIRED AND CLEANED.
I have opened a shop at corner of Allegheny and Howard streets, in old law office next door to residence of John P. Linn, where I am prepared to do repairing and cleaning of clothes. Orders by mail promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed. Give me a trial.
CHARLES MCCLELLAN.
16-tf.

Road Grading Machinery

The Champion Road Grader has fulfilled all the claims made for its superior capacity. The Supervisors of Union Township purchased one during the spring of 1892, with which they have made the most improved public roads in Centre county. Prior to this year the Supervisors were required to assess six mills road taxes—this year, 1893, they assessed four mills, next year, 1894, they propose to assess three mills road taxes and improve their roads more than they did with six mills road taxes before they purchased their Champion Road Grader from Messrs. McCalmont & Co. Formerly the tax payers had to do the work with shovels and picks, now the horses do the most of the work.

Champion Rock Crusher.

The Champion Rock Crusher has no equal or competitor, when we compare the quantity of stone crushed in one day, seventy to eighty tons, with the power required to operate it—for the proof of which, we refer those interested or who may want to buy a stone crusher to improve their public roads, to the superyisors and tax payers of Walker twp. Centre Co., Pa., as well as to S. D. Tice, a contractor of Howard, and Wallace White, a contractor of Spring township, Centre Co., Pa., who crushes stone for for macadamizing streets and turnpikes.

Champion Road Roller

After your roads and streets are macadamized, the Champion Road Roller, operated by horses, can be used to great advantage in rolling down the loose stone to make the road smooth. Those in want of Road Machinery will promote their own interest by inspecting the above machinery before purchasing.

Further information, as to prices and merit, will be furnished on application.

McCALMONT & CO.

WM. SHORTLIDGE, } Business
ROBT. MCCALMONT, } Managers. 24-23-6m

EXPLOSIVES, POWDER, FUSE AND QUARRYING MACHINERY.

ATLAS POWDER—The very best quality of Dynamite in use is named the Atlas Powder, for blasting rocks and blowing out stumps.

JUDSON POWDER—The Judson powder is of medium strength between black powder and dynamite.

BLACK POWDER—DuPont's make of blasting, rifle and sporting powder has always been considered the best in the market and it is as good in quality today as it ever was.

CARTRIDGES.—Fixed ammunition for hunters and sportsmen.

WE ARE PREPARED to supply the trade with the above High Class Explosives at the very lowest prices. We guarantee the lowest prices for the best goods in this line ever offered for sale in this community.

FUSE—Cotton, hemp, tape and rubber fuses for use in dry and wet rock.

PLATNUM FUSES AND ELECTRIC BLASTING APPARATUS.

ROCK DRILLS—Rock Drills operated by hand, steam or compressed air with boilers, air compressors and engines for operating the same.

ORDERS FOR ANY of the above articles placed in our hands will receive prompt attention at the very lowest prices.

McCALMONT & CO.,
24-23-1y BELLEFONTE, PA.

EDWARD K. RHOADS,

At his yard near Passenger station sells only

THE BEST QUALITIES

OF

Anthracite, Bituminous & Woodland

C O A L

—ALSO—

KINDLING WOOD.

AND

Corn Ears, Shelled Corn, Oats, Baled Hay and Straw

TELEPHONE 1312.

IT COSTS YOU ONE WHOLE DOLLAR

To buy a World's Fair Souvenir Half Dollar. This is all right, because the price is the same everywhere, and you can't get cheated in the quality. But when you want to buy Groceries you must exercise judgment or you will get an inferior article at an exhorbitant price. But you will get just what you want if you go to

THE EUREKA

As they keep nothing but the Freshest and Best Groceries, and sell at One Cash Price to all, a price so low that none sell lower. Fresh goods received every day. Country produce of every description purchased, and highest market prices paid. If you have any doubt about what we say come in and see us, we will prove it true.

NEXT TO POSTOFFICE,
BELLEFONTE, PA.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Estate of C. C. Nestlerode, late of Liberty township, deceased. Letters of Administration on the estate of C. C. Nestlerode, late of Liberty township, Centre county, Pa., deceased, have been granted to H. F. Kessinger, of Liberty township, whose postoffice address is Blanchard, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands, will make known the same without delay.

H. F. KESSINGER,
CLEMENT DALE, Administrator.
Attorney. 24 25 6t

60,00 TIES WANTED.

Proposals will be received by The Central Railroad of Pennsylvania for furnishing 60,000 White Oak and Rock Oak Ties, to be delivered immediately along the line of its railroad from Bellefonte to Mill Hall, as now surveyed and located through Nittany Valley. All ties are to be 8½ feet in length, 7 inches in thickness, and No. 1's not less than 7 inches face and No. 2's not less than 6 inches in face. For further particulars apply to

J. W. Gephart,
Supt. of Construction,
May 8th, 1893. BELLEFONTE, PA.

WHITES - - - - Canada Thistle - - Exterminator.

FACTORY AT BELLEFONTE, PA., IN WHAT IS KNOWN AS THE BELLEFONTE CAR WORKS.

This is a discovery that is destined to prove a blessing to every farmer and land owner.

Whites Canada Thistle Exterminator is a preparation discovered and put on the market by Samuel White, of Bellefonte, Pa. A tablespoonful of this preparation placed on a thistle will kill every stalk so treated in five days from the top of the ground to the extreme length of the root. This has been proven by actual experiment. If applied according to directions furnished with every lot sold it is guaranteed to do the work. A number of Centre county land owners have given the Exterminator a thorough trial, among whom are Brockerhoff Bros. and W. Fred Reynolds. Mr. Reynolds has instructed his farmers to get as much as is needed to exterminate this pest from all of his farms.

PRICE PER BUSHEL, $2.50, OR $5 FOR BAG OF TWO BUSHELS.

Factory at Bellefonte Car Works. Orders addressed to Samuel White, Bellefonte, will receive prompt attention. Terms CASH on receipt of goods. Isaac Haupt authorized agent.

SAMUEL WHITE.
24-23-3m

FOR SALE—Commentary of the Holy Bible. Five large sheep bound Volumes. Entirely new and unabridged. Cost $17.50; will sell for $10 cash. Inquire at this office.
24-25-tf

PLUMBING, GAS AND STEAM FITTING.

R. J. SCHADD & BRO,
Shop at Steam Works, corner of Lamb and Spring streets, Bellefonte, Pa.

We are prepared at all times to furnish all kinds of supplies—hydrants, sinks, bath tubs, water closets, pipe—both lead and cast and wrought iron, either plain or galvanized—brass and other fittings, and everything in the plumbing line.

WORK DONE ON SHORT NOTICE.
LOWEST PRICES AND ALL WORK GUARANTEED.
Telephone connection.
ap15-1y

FOR RENT.—A five room house on West High Street. Cheap rent. Possession given immediately. Also a 6 room house one of 4 rooms and 2 and 3 rooms. Inquire of ISAAC HAUPT, agent.
vol 24 no 8—tt

BOOTS & SHOES.

JOHN M. COBLE,
LEMONT, CENTRE COUNTY, PENNA

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes made to order, at two dollars less a pair than than the same can be purchased in Bellefonte or any other large town.

First class work and material. Nothing cheap but the price. Satisfaction guaranteed in fit and style.

All I ask is one trial, I know that after that I shall have your trade.

CALL ON OR ADDRESS AS ABOVE
V23 N27 tf

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FOR 10 1-CENT STAMPS (regular price 25c.) your address if received within 30 days will be for 1 year boldly printed on gummed labels. Only Directory guaranteeing **125,000** customers; from publishers and manufacturers you'll receive, probably, thousands of valuable books, papers, samples, magazines, etc. **All free** and each parcel with one of your printed address labels pasted thereon. **EXTRA!** We will also print and prepay postage on 500 of your label addresses to you; which stick on your envelopes, books, etc., to prevent their being lost. J. A. WARE, of Reidsville, N. C., writes: "From my 25 cent address in your Lightning Directory I've received my 500 address labels and over **3000 Parcels of Mail.** My addresses you scattered among publishers and manufacturers, are arriving daily, on valuable parcels of mail from all parts of the World."

WORLD'S FAIR DIRECTORY CO.,
No. 113 Girard & Frankford Avenues,
24-27-6m Philadelphia, Pa.

SAVING THE EXPRESS.

"Well, Kent, I guess we can spare you for a couple of weeks, if you would like to take a vacation," said the general manager of the C., D. & P. Railroad.

Kent Ballard was night telegraph operator for the C., D. & P. road, in the big terminial station at Chicago. He was 18 years old, and as bright capable and faithful an employe as the company had in the entire system. As the general manager came and leaned over the window shelf of the telegraph office, with his pleasant announcement, Kent looked up gladly and gratefully.

"I would like a little outing, sir," he said, "if it is perfectly convenient. It's been pretty steady work the past year, and I confess that I am a bit tired. When can you spare me, sir?"

"Day after to-morrow, if you wish. We will have a man at our disposal then, and can put him on your work for a couple of weeks. Have you any idea of what you would like to do, or where you would like to go—any vacation plan in which I could be of any assistance to you?"

Kent hesitated a moment. "I have had a plan in my mind for some time, sir," he said, at length, "but I hardly dare to mention it even now. It would be asking a great favor of the road."

"Out with it, my boy!" cried the general manager. "If it doesn't involve us too deeply in financial embarrassment"—and he laughed good humoredly—"I can promise you it will be granted."

"I want to make a trip over the road on a locomotive," said Kent. "I should like to go clear to the Pacific coast if there is time. If I could venture to ask you for permission to go out and back with the engineer of one of the overland express—"

"Why of course you can, my boy!" exclaimed the general manager. "Say no more about it. Make all your preparations, and come to my office to-morrow for your pass and written permit, in case anybody should dispute your right of way. I will speak to Mr. Faley, the engineer of the midweek overland, and he will be ready for you on Thursday's out-bound trip."

"Thank you, sir,—ever so much!" cried Kent. "It will be a great pleasure to me, and I shall never forget your kindness."

Kent Ballard told his mother next morning that his pet vacation project was to be realized. "I have always longed to cross the Rockies and see the Pacific," he said, "and now, if you can spare me for a couple of weeks, mother, I am off. Fred and George will take care of you. They have had their vacations already, you know."

On Wednesday Kent went up to the general manager's office and got his pass and permit. "I have also reserved section twelve in the sleeper for you, said the manager. "You will want a good comfortable bed at night, you know. Here is your ticket. And as for your meals, get them in the buffet car regularly. The steward understands."

"Oh, sir, you are too kind!" cried Kent.

"No, I am not!" laughed the manager. "A man can't be too kind—it's impossible. You must remember, too, that you have served us faithfully, in a difficult and responsible position for three years. You deserve a favor now and then, according to my way of looking at things. Well, good by to you and a pleasant trip,"

The midweek overland express pulled out at ten o'clock on Thursday morning with Kent Ballard in the cab of the big Mogul locomotive.

"Our first run will be express for fifty miles," said Mr. Faley, the engineer, "and yov will have a good chance to see how No. 312 behaves."

It was a trip full of profit and delight to the young telegraph operator. He was very fond of all kinds of machinery, and the mechanism of the engine proved a most fascinating study as they whirled along over the rails. Then the ever-changing scenery, the bustling cities and towns along the routes, the big rivers over which they steamed on spider-web steel bridges, the wide level prairies across which they raced at whirlwind speed, occosionally sighting a herd of deer or frightening up a flock of prairie chickens—all these things made an endless program of interest and pleasure for Kent Ballard. Then what a thrill passed through him when at last they came in sight of the towering Rockies, with the terraced foothills, like nature's doorstep to the threshold of the mighty range.

So far the overland express had whirled on its long Western trip without the slightest adventure, had not been an hour's delay. The train was sharp on time, and if everything went well its journey would be complete in twelve hours. They had now reached the ascending grade over the foothills, and were slowly crawling upward toward the pass between the great snow-capped peaks, through which they were to gain the Pacific slope. The scenery was indescribably grand, and Kent's eyes never wearied of feasting upon it. "Oh, if mother could only see these grand mountains!" he thought. "And if I ever get promoted to a good salary, she shall!"

Nine hours passed, and at length the great engine, with an almost human sigh of relief, stopped, panting, on a side track at the Summit station of the "divide." A train of flat cars, loaded with stone and drawn by two locomotives, was slowly puffing up the western grade. The express to wait on the siding until this freight train should pass and leave the main track clear.

While they were waiting, Kent Ballard left the engine and took his seat on the rear platform of the last car, where he could look back at the grand snow-capped mountains they had just passed.

The heavy freight train struggled up the grade until it had reached the lower end of the siding, and then stopped at the water tank on the main track. A few minutes later the express pulled out and the switchman again set the main track open. Kent remained on the train, looking back at the mountains. Presently he saw the freight train endeavoring to start up again. The engines backed a trifle, and then as the car brakes were released went forward with a jerk.

Kent Ballard suddenly jumped to his feet. What could it mean? The freight train seemed to be backing down the heavy grade after the express, instead of going straight ahead. But no! the engines and the main part of the train were going the other way. Then the startling truth flashed upon the young man. The jerking start of the heavy engine had broken the train in two, and the rear part of it without a brakeman aboard, was running wild down the steep grade after the express.

What was to be done? Fortunately, Kent Ballard was not one to be easily confused in an emergency. He was noted for always "having his wits about him." Plainly, the first thing to do was to warm the engineer of the express. But this must be done without alarming the passengers and throwing them into a panic. Some persons would have been just foolish enough, on making the discovery which Kent had, to run back through the train, crying, "Get ready to jump for your lives! There's a runaway freight train on the track behind is!"

But Kent did not even hurry through the cars on his way forward to the engine, lest he should thereby excite the suspicions of the passengers. Even the brakeman did not suspect any danger from his actions as he passed through the train. But as soon as he reached the baggage car, where the conductor was sitting, he motioned the latter to follow him. Rushing to the forward platform, he climbed on top of the tender and shouted:

"Faley!"

The engineer did not hear him at first.

"Faley!"

The man turned quickly.

"Crowd on steam! That freight train has broken in two, and is chasing us down the grade!"

"Good God!" exclaimed the conductor, who had followed Kent out on the platform of the baggage-car. "Let her out, Faley! I will go back and signal from the rear car."

The conductor disappeared, and Kent crawled over the tender into the engine-cab.

Faley had already "let her out" as much as he dared on so steep a grade. Presently, however, came the clear signal of the conductor's bell, "More steam." Faley's hand was on the throttle, but he hesitated. "It's worse to jump the rails than to get overhauled on the track," he muttered. "But here goes! I'm in this cab to obey orders!"

He threw the throttle wider open, and the great engine rocked and plunged at a most terrific speed down the steep incline.

'Those stone cars must be terrible heavy,' exclaimed Kent.

"Yes; how many of them broke loose—do you know?" said Faley.

"Not exactly," replied Kent: "but I should say four or five."

"Enough to smash the whole express to bits!" muttered the engineer. "It's curious how much faster a loaded freight car can travel on a down grade than a locomotive, even. Seems to get a greater momentum. Good Heavens! he wants more steam!"

The conductor's bell clamored its signal twice. Faley threw the throttle wide open. "There!" he exclaimed, "if that doesn't save us, it will smash us."

Kent Ballard had been thinking very hard for a few minutes, A project was forming itself in his mind. Suddenly he grasped the engineer by the sleeve and asked, eagerly:

"How far ahead is the next station?"

"About five miles."

"Siding there?"

"Yes."

"Good! I have a plan. Let me work the whistle. I'll signal them! What is the name of the station?"

"Mineville."

Kent Ballard grasped the whistle cord. In sounds corresponding to those of the Morse code when ticked out by the instrument he signalled.

"Mineville! Attention!"

After a few seconds' pause he repeated the call. "How far are we from the station now?" he asked.

"Between three and four miles," answered the engineer. "You can calculate a little more than a mile to the minute."

Kent repeated the call once more, and allowed a pause of ten seconds. Then he telegraphed by sounds:

"Open the siding, quick."

Then a pause of ten seconds, and again:

"Open the siding."

The station was now in sight. Men were running to and fro in front of it.

"I've telegraphed them to open the siding!" shouted Kent in Faley's ear, for the train was roaring and thundering on at terrific speed.

"And sure enoughthe y've done it!" exclaimed Faley, shutting off steam and setting the brakes. "The signal says, siding open. You've either killed us or cured us—depends on how close behind the freight cars are."

It was a minute of terrible suspense. The express, its speed slackened just in time by the wonderful air-brakes, glided on the siding. Would there be time to throw open the main track again before the run-away freight cars came on?

"Jump! We've done everything we can,' cried Faley to Kent and the fireman, as the express stopped on the siding. Even as they jumped there was a roar like a thunder peal on the right side of the engine, and a dark shadow passed with the swiftness of lightning.

It was the runaway freight cars thundering by on the main track. The station master had thrown open the switch rod and closed the siding just in time.

It was not long after this experience that Kent Ballard got his promotion; and the next time that he visited the Rockies it was as assistant general passenger agent of the C., D. and P. Railroad. On this trip he brought his mother with him in a Pullman car.—

THE Democratic newspapers are at their old task of trying to convince the public that Mr. Cleveland has been so overworked by attending to the duties of his office that his health has given way under the strain. If this sort of chatter is kept up the public will demand a map and specifitions of the arduous work Mr. Cleveland has performed. So far as is known he has done less in the four and a half months since he was inaugurated than any President who has been in the White House in fifty years. He has kept Hawaii from being annexed, it is true, and made a few first class appointments. Then he banged the door of the Executive Mansion in the face of the office-seekers and has looked after his "personal comfort" ever since. His overwork for weeks past has consisted of sailing around on the private yacht of a notorious Wall Street broker, which broker somehow gets "inside" information of executive acts that will affect the stock market. Eight years ago the public was treated to prolonged Democratic declamations as to the "tremendous nature of the task Grover Cleveland had to perform." Again the public hears the same doleful utterance from the same sources.

A Despatch from Manchester, N. H., printed in the Democratic Boston Herald of Tuesday morning says: "There is a feeling of deepest despondency in Manchester to-night. The big Amoskeag corporation, the largest producers of manufactured cotton in the world, this afternoon posted notices informing its thousands of operatives that all of its immense plant will shut down during the month of August." The reason given for this action is that there is no market for the sale of goods and that the company is only piling up its product in storehouses every day it runs. As the pay roll of this company is about $2,500,000 a year the inconvenience the stoppage will cause to its operatives can be readily conjectured. A year ago the Democratic Herald and the Globe of Boston were trying to persuade the workingmen to vote for Grover Cleveland for President, with the promise that clothing would be cheaper if the Democratic party succeeded. The workingmen employed in the mills now shutting down should ask these newspapers where the gain is to have cheap goods and no opportunity to earn the money to buy them.

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AN INTERESTING SKETCH.

Nothing appeals so strongly to a mother's affection as her daughter just budding into womanhood. Following is an instance: "Our daughter, Blanche, now 15 years of age, had been terribly afflicted with nervousness, and had lost the entire use of her right arm. She was in such a condition that we had to keep her from school and abandon her music lessons. In fact, we feared St. Vitus dance, and are positive but for an invaluable remedy she would have had that terrible affliction. We had employed physicians, but she received no benefit from them. The first of last August she weighed but 75 pounds, and although she has taken only three bottles of Nervine she now weighs 106 pounds; her nervousness and symptoms of St. Vitus dance are entirely gone, she attends school regularly, and studies with comfort and ease. She has recovered complete use of her arm, her appetite is splendid, and no money could procure for our daughter the health Dr. Miles' Nervine has brought her.

When my brother recommended the remedy I had no faith in patent medicines, and would not listen to him, but as a last resort he sent us a bottle, we began giving it to Blanche, and the effect was almost immediate."—Mrs. R. R. Bullock, Brighton, N. Y.

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BEAUTY AND BRAVERY.

An Incident That Seems to Indicate a Close Relationship.

What sort of men are likely to be found the bravest? A writer raises this question, and seems to come to the quite unexpected conclusion that physical beauty is perhaps the surest sign of physical courage. He quotes a French philosopher as saying that "where bravery amounts to madness there is always something womanish about the face and bearing," and relates an incident of the civil war which seems to point to a similar conclusion.

"I attended a funeral at Harper's Ferry near the close of the war. Gen. Sheridan had ordered that all who had captured battle flags or performed any remarkable feat of daring should repair to the parade ground to receive such decoration as they deserved, which was done to the accompaniment of martial music and many cheers.

"I looked with great pride upon the motley collection of the bravest of braves, and with no little interest; for I hoped to discern among the elect some sign which would segregate these companions-in-arms from their congeners of lesser renown. Alas! they were of every hue and shape, and almost of every nationality, the American types predominating—for we were four to one against all other nationalities.

"They were for the most part a quiet-looking body of young men, displaying as much coolness in this the supreme hour of triumph as had been shown on the occasions which had led to it.

"One type of the soldier was conspicuous by its absence—I mean the stalking, self-conscious, more-than-erect sort of person, having the practiced frown and quick flash of the dark eye, the ideal soldier in time of peace; but there were present some picturesque-looking fellows of the Buffalo Bill kind, presumably from the plains.

"All were clad in Uncle Sam's uniform of blue and Virginia's uniform of swarthy tan. All looked hardy and weather-worn, and as they passed in review before Gen. Max Weber's headquarters, the one distinguishing characteristic of these youths was expressed by a Virginia lady who stood near me, and who, as the reigning belle of Harper's Ferry, doubtless considered that she spoke with authority:

"'What a handsome group of boys, Yanks though they be!'—Atlantic.

HILARY HERBERT'S WAR STORY.

One Young Hero Who Wore the Blue and Another Who Wore the Gray.

I never saw more glorious conduct than that displayed in these two instances by two youths in their teens, one wearing the blue and the other the gray. The first was in the second day's fight. My regiment had charged right up among the guns of a union battery, whose men and horses had nearly all been killed. There was one gun to which four horses had been attached. The two rear horses had been shot down in harness. The two leaders were apparently unhurt and on one of them sat a lad, head erect, vigorously plying his whip on the other horse and striving to save his gun. He was devoting his whole soul to that purpose, utterly unmindful of our men, who were surging about him. He was literally like the Casabianca of the flaming deck. I could have touched him with my sword, and was just about to beg him to surrender when shots rang out from behind me and he dropped from his horse, dead as he fell. He might have saved himself, but he seemed determined to save that gun or die. It was sublime, but I can never think of it without a shudder at the horrors of the sacrifices of that war.

The other instance was on the third day, in the height of a terrific artillery duel that was preliminary to the great charge. Our men were in line awaiting the word to advance. In front of us, riding deliberately up and down the line, was a handsome youth in gray, mounted on a fleet-looking iron-gray horse and bearing a bright, new battle flag, whose stars and bars shimmered in the sunlight. The boy sat erect, looking as proud as any Rupert and his horse as spirited as an Arabian.

The flying bullets and shrieking shells never fazed his superb bearing as he rode to and fro up and down the long line. Now and then he would disappear in thick clouds of powder smoke, but he would be seen again riding back, his face actually beaming with what

RIDING ALONG THE LINE.

O'Hare calls "the ardor of the fight."

Before the word came to move he had gone down the line and had not returned. I never knew whether he was killed or not, but I thought involuntarily of how that Yankee boy had died the day before. These were indelible pictures caught in the gleam of light in shifting battle smoke, and have always been to me anything but counterfeit presentments of northern and southern courage.—Washington Post.

BRADLEY T. JOHNSON, of Maryland, was a general in the confederate army, but says he isn't quite sure of his rank since the war. Men whom he knew during the late unpleasantness as captains, lieutenants, or even privates, have blossomed out as generals or colonels until the Maryland woods are full of them. He says the United States confederate veteran society is a colonel factory.

TEMPERANCE NOTES.

THE TEMPERANCE GIRL.

A jolly temp'rance girl am I,
With honest heart and true.
Striving to do with all my might,
Whate'er I find to do.

No wine or brandy e'er I'll put
In pudding, sauce or pie.
Ah, no indeed! that's 'gainst my rule,
For a temp'rance girl am I.

No whisky pickles will I taste,
Nor set before a guest;
But in the temp'rance cause I'll work,
And do my very best.

No brandy peaches, or home-made wine,
Shall on my table find a place;
Tho' the president should with me dine,
I would not thus our cause disgrace.

For, am I not a temp'rance girl,
Pledged honest heart and hand?
Yes! I'll fight for right with all my might
For God and Home and Native Land.
—H. M. Noyes, in Union Signal.

FACTS AND FINDINGS.

A BABY three years old lately died of excessive alcoholism in New York.

IT is said that forty-five thousand scholars from the Sunday-schools of the old country drift into intemperance every year.

DR. HARLOW, of the Marine Hospital for Insane, says: "The pernicious effect of tobacco on the brain and nervous system is obvious to all who treat the insane."

THE New Brunswick legislature has unanimously passed a resolution requesting the dominion parliament to enact a law prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors.

THE cocoanut tree is a general utility kind of a plant, as its wood, bark, fruit, shells and fibers are all used for practical purposes with one exception, viz.: The fruit from which an intoxicating drink is made.

A PRESIDING judge of Chicago is reported as saying: "Of the insane or demented cases disposed of in the court here every Thursday, a moderate estimate is that 70 per cent. are from alcoholism and its effects."

SAN FRANCISCO leads the van of saloon-cursed cities, having one saloon to every ninety-three persons. Albany and New Orleans follow with one to every one hundred and ten and one hundred and twenty-one persons respectively.

THE temperance movement is spreading rapidly among railroad men. Already ten thousand white buttons, stamped with initials signifying the Railroad Temperance association, have been distributed among engineers and trainmen, and the demand for them has been so great that fifty thousand more have been ordered.—Glasgow Herald.

THE doctors who had charge of the cholera patients at Hamburg, Germany, made special efforts to learn the previous habits of the victims of the epidemic, and found the mortality greatest among inebriates. One of their daily medical reports said: "The deaths of eighty-nine heavy drinkers—twelve of them women—have been reported, and among the fresh cases a corresponding increase in the number of intemperate persons has been noticed."

F. N. ZARAPHONITHES says of the temperance work in Greece: "We began it thirteen years ago with some good results, but the enemy is so strong that we have to fight very hard." There, in every house, even the children drink. They use every kind of drink, but especially wine, for they raise the grapes and make the wine themselves. A missionary in Siam writes that intemperance prevails there also, and that hardly one man in a hundred is sober. "I have never seen a man or boy in all my fourteen years in the country," he says, "who do not smoke tobacco, and many also use opium and Indian hemp. The blood of the race is vitiated by these poisons."

The state superintendent of school has rendered a decision that the law in relation to free text books goes into effect at once and that it is the duty of school boards to furnish all the books required for use in the schools. When asked what he thought of the discision of Judge Ewing of Pittsburg restraining the boards from purchasing different sets of readers he said:

I regret exceedingly that Judge Ewing has felt it his duty to interpret the law concerning the adoption of text books in such a way as to bind entire cities to the purchase of one set of readers. The use of the term "series" to denote the text books of a given author upon a specific subject is of comparatively recent origin, and the word in its original signification means a sequence of succession of any kind. The law authorizes the directors to adopt a series of text books which in many cities was interpreted to mean the sequence of succession of books which the board, in consultation with the teachers, deemed best adapted to promote the progress of the pupils: and in imitation of the best schools in New England, several first second, third and fourth readers were purchased without increasing the aggregate expense or multiplying classes, and sent from school to school for the purpose of securing perennial interest and freshness in the reading lession. This decision turns backward the hand on the dial plate of progress for many cities until they can find relief in the decision of a higher court or through legislative enactment.

IT is stated that more than 18,000,000 men stand ready to do battle in Europe. This is terrible satire on the good sense and civilization of the age. It is even worse than the warfare of barbarous times, there being a larger proportion of people brought up to cut other people's throats or shoot them full of holes. Just think how much happier Europe and the world would be if these 18,000,000 men stood ready to raise cabbages and turnips!

Ripans Tabules: standard remedy.

"SUFFERIN' NATE."

Nate Preslo was, as he himself was wont to declare, "th' most patient an' long-sufferin' man on airth." It was Nate's way to be patient and long-suffering, just as it is some men's way to "fly off the hooks" and lose their tempers on the slightest provocation. Perhaps the latter way is more convenient, as saving one a vast amount of lacerated feelings and loss of pride, but Nate's way had the advantage of costing its owner fewer post-mortem regrets and fewer friends. True it is that Nate's friends were wont to impose on him much as other people did, but he didn't mind that—at least they thought he didn't. And it was this supposition that led some of them into subsequent difficulty.

Nate was one of the principal characters and most important features of Manganese, where he lived. To be a principal character necessitates the possesaion of much spare time, and Nate had this essential qualification nearly every day in the week. When he didn't have it, he was at work, but this did not happen often. Nate was like Rip Van Winkle—always ready to take a drink, or to lend a hand for the benefit of some one else, but prone to shirk labor which might benefit himself and his family. So that Mrs. Preslo sewed dresses and things, which was quite convenient for Nate, as it gave him more time to indulge his fancy for loafing.

Nate's loafing places were the Exchange and Red Front saloons. These places were most convenient, being provided with plenty of chairs, and being the places most affected by citizens likely to set 'em up. Here Nate did most of his suffering, of whatever kind. It came mostly in the form of jokes, practical and of mouth, leveled at him by his fellow-citizens, and in these he took a sort of mournful pleasure, as being an indication of his popularity. It is a well-established fact that an unpopular man is seldom troubled by jokers.

Like most of his kind, Nate had a dog (not a yellow one, however, but a spaniel) to assist him in loafing, and it was Curly whose misfortunes led to Nate's final reformation.

One afternoon, as Nate was lazily holding forth to some of his cronies from his seat in the Exchange, there was a slight commotion on the street outside, and they went to the door to ascertain the cause. It was Curly. He had stopped in at the Red Front to look for Nate, and some of the crowd down there had proceded to have fun with him by tying a tin-can to his tail. He was now coming up the street somewhat more rapidly than usual, and heading for the Exchange, as a possible place of refuge. Nate picked him up and carried him inside, where he removed the can. Then he sat quite still for a few moments, petting Curly, and quite unconscious of the laughing mob in the saloon, cracking fool-jokes at his and Curly's expense.

Suddenly he arose, and, without a glance at any one, strode out of the door. The crowd followed, wondering what he intended doing. Nate stopped a minute in front of the barber-shop to speak to Jim Calkins.

"Got a gun, Jim?"

"Yes."

"Gimme it, f'r a few minutes."

"What ye goin' t' do, Nate?"

"Jim," answered Nate, slowly, but working his nails in and out of his palms very fast, "I'm goin' down t' lick th' brute th't put that can on th' pup—an' I want t' be fixed t' shoot back ef he makes a gun-play."

Jim handed him the desired six-shooter, and he went on down the street to the Red Front.

The jokers had gone inside, and were laughing as they waited at the bar for drinks.

"Hullo, Nate!" called Nosey Price, who was "buying." "Bring th' dog, an' come an' have a drink. Dooz he drink, too? I see 'im rushin' th' can jes now."

Of course all the men laughed uproariously, but they stopped short at sight of Nate's uplifted hand and blazing eyes.

"Hol' on, Nosey," said Nate quietly; "I want t' know, first place, who tied that there can on th' pup's tail?"

The knot of drinkers at the bar looked at each other half amusedly for a second or two, and then one asked laughingly:

"Why, Nate?"

"Because," answered Nate, "I jes' come down yere t' r'mark th't I'm patient an' long-sufferin' myself, but——"

Another laugh interrupted him and then he went on:

"But I don't perpose no brute is goin' t' tease that dog o' mine, none whatever. Th' man th't done it is a dirty, sneaking coward, an' I c'n lick 'im!"

They saw he was in earnest, and did not laugh. Bill Kiley, a big raw-boned, hamfisted "bad" man from High Pines, who stood at the further end of the bar, stepped forward,

"Wh-what did ye say?" he asked, surprisedly. "W'y, you half-growed sniveler——"

They were not quite sure how it happened; none of them had ever seen Nate lift his hand against a fellow man, and they were totally unprepared for what happened. In scarce fifteen seconds, Nate, bleeding but triumphant, sat astride his antagonist, enthusiastically thumping him on the head with the butt of the prostrate Kiley's own revolver—which the latter had dropped somehow early in the argument—when the crowd interfered and dragged them apart.

After taking a couple of drinks and washing his face, Nate walked home, preceded by Curly who made him feel that he had been thoroughly avenged, and acted like a callow pup in his satisfaction. Nate did not go down town again that day. He went into the house and surprised his wife by kissing her, after which he went out and split a most amazing amount of stove-wood, and in the evening he played with the children and "tinkered 'round."

Mrs. Preslo could not understand him. At first she feared he was going to be ill; but he looked quite healthy, barring a black eye and a bruised cheek. His wife inquired, after the children had gone to bed, if he had been hurt. Nate rose from his seat by the table and came over to where she sat.

"Letty," he said, straightening himself up and looking straight at her, "I'm th' most patient an' long-sufferin' man on airth, an' you're th' most patient an' long-sufferin' woman on airth—but, see yere, Letty Preslo, we hain't, n'r our kids hain't n'r Curly hain't a goin' t' do any more o' this fool-sufferin'. I've got sick an' tired of it, an' I jes' concluded t' show folks I hain't a-goin' t' stan' no more of it." And he told her about the trouble that afternoon, and how he had made up his mind to stop sufferin'" and do something more profitable and respectable.

* * * * * * *

Next morning, Nate did not go down town until 9 o'clock. Then he walked briskly down and called on Squire Field, who was a leading lawyer and politician. The Squire was just looking over his letters when Nate came in, but something in the latter's face arrested his attention, and he stopped his work to learn what Nate wanted.

"Squire," said Nate, earnestly, "the city convention's two weeks f'm t'-day, hain't it?"

"M-m, yes; so it is."

"Wall, Squire, I want th' nomination f'r city marshall."

The Squire was amazed. "You, Nate? Why——"

"Hol' on, Squire. I want t' tell ye, first off, th't I hain't 'Sufferin' Nate' no more. That's all over. I'm Nate Preslo, an' don't perpose t' do no more sufferin.' Squire, hain't I always been a good party man? an' worked hard ev'ry election? an' never asked f'r nothin' more'n a seat in conventions?"

"Yes, you have, Nate; but—but see here, you know that we've got to have a strong candidate for marshal. The other fellows have beaten our nominee three times with Buckley—he's a strong candidate and a good officer."

"All right, Squire; but I reckon I c'n make as strong a run as anybody in our crowd. Who've ye got th't c'n do better?"

The Squire pondered. "Well, Ben Conant wants it——"

Ben Conant's got one good job, Squire. An' has he got more frien's 'n I have?"

"Well, you see, Nate, to be frank, there are a good many people who don't exactly approve of you. Now, there's something that the good folks would look dubious about—been fighting, Nate? I never knew you to."

Nate grinned. "That's th' b'ginnin' o' th' end o' my 'sufferin'."

The Squire tapped his teeth with his pencil for a few moments. "Nate," he said, at last, "keep mum, and come up this afternoon, about five o'clock."

That afternoon, the four or five gentlemen who guided the destinies of the party in Manganese held a star-chamber session in Squire Field's office. The Squire informed them of Nate's morning visit and the conversation that had taken place; and, after some deliberation, it was decided that inasmuch as Nate had quit "sufferin'" and had resolved to "brace up," he should have the nomination he desired. They did not believe he could beat Charley Buckley, but they wanted to show their good will by "slating" him, anyway.

* * * * * * *

To say that most people were surprised when Nate's nomination was announced, would be putting it mildly. But the astute politicians, who had had a couple of weeks to consider the matter, nodded their heads wisely, and were fully convinced that a much worse selection might have been made. Nate paid small attention to what people thought or said. He kept steadily at work at his temporary job in the brick-yards, and did his electioneering out of working hours.

Of course the "boys" had fun with him, and he took it all in good part; they did not go too far with him, however.

If people were surprised at Nate's nomination, they were dazed at his election. He carried the city by a majority of over a hundred votes, much to the consternation of Mr. Buckley and his party.

There was, as is customary, an informal celebration at the Exchange and other resorts that night. Amid the congratulations and flow of spirits (of various kinds). Nate found and availed himself of an opportunity to outline his future policy.

"Boys," he said, "I'm mighty thankful an' glad ye've put me in; an' now I want t' say, an' ye may've seen, th't it'll be a right good scheme t' r'member th't I hain't 'Sufferin' Nate' no more—an' that'll save any an' all misunderstandings. Hain't I right, Charlie?"

"You just bet!" responded the defeated Mr. Buckley, fervently, and his response was approved by nearly all present.

But many people are forgetful, and some are neglectful and skeptical, and no sooner had Nate been installed in office and donned his star (the Mayor presented him with a new one at the next council meeting, when the officers-elect were sworn in) and strapped on his six-shooter, than trouble began.

Buckley had celebrated his retirement from office by getting too drunk to kick the clothes off the bed in which he was placed at an early hour, and Nate was called on to perform duty at once. A gang of six "bad" men from Georgetown, hearing of Nate's election and his induction into office, had come down to "do up" the town and make it uncomfortable for the new marshal, to whom they sent word that they would kill him if he interfered. They had a wholesome fear of Buckley, but "Sufferin' Nate"——

Nate left the council-room and walked over to the Double Eagle Saloon, where the six "bads" were. They were leaning against the bar and talking of "eating" the new marshal. Nate stepped inside and up to the end of the bar, very pale, but firm, and covering the whole line with his revolver.

"Boys," he remarked, as (with hands uplifted, of course) they stared at him, hardly willing to believe their eyes, 'I heerd ye talkin' about eatin' a chap named 'Sufferin' Nate.' They hain't no sech person; but here's Nate Preslo, City Marshal, an' he wants ye. If they's any killin' goin' on, I c'n git two 'r three t' your one; don't f'rgit that. Wilt," he said to the bartender, "take the'r guns."

The bartender obeyed, and Nate marched his half-dozen "bad" men to the lock-up, whence they emerged next day to pay their fine and shake hands cordially with Nate, who drank with them in a friendly way.

This was not quite the end of Nate's "sufferin's;" for not a few of his friends essayed to take advantage of him, now and then, and impose on his good nature; but it was not long before they found out that Nate was no respecter of persons when his duty was involved, and that he would not "suffer" any more than the pride of a man would permit; so that when the next city election came on, Nate was re-elected by a rousing majority.

Last summer I was talking with him (he is now serving his third term) about the peculiar nomenclature of the West, and especially the singular appellations carried by some of its citizens.

His eyes twinkled as we talked. "Yes," he says, "they use' t' call me 'sufferin' Nate,' but they don't no more. Ye see ——"

But just then he was called away, and I might never have heard the story of how Nate's "sufferin's" endedif Squire Field had not dropped in, in one of his reminiscent moods, and related it to me.

Consumption

That dreaded and dreadful disease! What shall stay its ravages? *Thousands say* Scott's Emulsion of pure Norwegian cod liver oil and hypophosphites of lime and soda has *cured* us of consumption in its first stages. Have you a cough or cold acute or leading to consumption? Make no delay but take

Scott's Emulsion **cures Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Scrofula, and all Anaemic and Wasting Diseases. Prevents wasting in children. Almost as palatable as milk. Get only the genuine.** Prepared by Scott & Bowne, Chemists, New York. Sold by all Druggists.

Scott's Emulsion

"DIRT DEFIES THE KING." THEN

SAPOLIO

IS GREATER THAN ROYALTY ITSELF.

WILL CLEVELAND SPEAK THE WORD THAT WILL SAVE US.

The REPUBLICAN with little hope that he will do so asks President Cleveland to speak the words that shall rescue American industry from disaster. An exchange remarks that Cleveland is not "a dictator," and that "what he may want and what Congress will do are not exactly one and the same thing." It is true the President of the United States is not a dictator in the sense of being above the Constitution and the laws; but it is also true that under the Constitution and the laws he possesses extensive powers, and can veto all legislation not supported by a two-thirds majority of both Houses of Congress. As the Democratic party does not possess a two-thirds majority in Senate or House it is clear that a declaration by the President that the attack on American industries must be stopped forthwith would be accepted as complete and final.

The shutting down of great factories, like the Amoskeag Mills of Manchester, N. H., which employes eight thousand men and the banking of fires in furnaces like the Collin's Furnace of Bellefonte the throwing of thousands out of employment the cessation of business enterprises projected under Republican rule, the stagnancy of trade, and the refusal of capital to accept any risk in undertakings which, when barely launched, might be wrecked by Democratic legislation, all point imperatively both to the magnitude of the danger and to need of an official utterance from the man who holds the key to the situation, declaring that American labor shall be protected and that the welfare of the American people shall not be sacrificed in the interests of British free trade. CLEVELAND may not utter the words. He may choose to go ahead with the work of destruction, and convert into reality the shadow which is already having such a ruinous influence. He may attempt to degrade American labor to the level of the pauper labor of Europe and of Asia; but if he pursues that destructive course, in common with the Democratic majority in Congress, on the President must rest the chief responsibility. Mr. CLEVELAND'S former term was Democratic in name only. The Republican Senate barred the road to free trade and preserved the industries of the country from ruin. To-day every branch of the government is Democratic. The President cannot avoid or evade the responsibility for party legislation, which is one of the gravest burdens of his office.

To labor the question is one of far greater importance than to capital; for capital can to some extent protect itself by cutting down the wages of labor or by seeking some other form of investment than American industrial enterprises. Labor is already tasting some of the bitterness of free trade in the closing of factories, the narrowing of fields of employment and the casting out on the world of thousands of unemployed, who are vainly seeking the means of support for themselves and their families.

No Mugwump or Democratic newspaper will deny, or can deny, that a sweeping reduction in wages must follow the adoption of the tariff smashing measure which the free traders have in preparation. This is precisely what the Mugwumps desire and what they mean to bring about. The tremendous loss already inflicted on American labor by the Cleveland "object lesson", is proof of what may be looked for in the future if the schemes of the enemies of American industry are carried out. If European goods are to come in practically free of duty European wages will have to be paid in America.

It should be remembered that Asia, as well as Europe, is ready to compete in the American market with the products of American industry. Japan, where women work in the mills for twenty-four cents a week, is already challenging Bombay in the Chinese markets, and will assuredly not neglect the American field. Both India and China are becoming manufacturing countries, and India especially is growing independent of British supplies. Cheap labor was never more abundant abroad than at the very time when it is proposed by the Democratic party to drive American labor into competition with the foreigner. If the Democratic programme is enforced the era of prosperity and high wages for American labor, as THE REPUBLICAN has repeatedly pointed out, will have passed into history.

Therefore many thousands of American homes are waiting anxiously for GROVER CLEVELAND to speak, the words that would set every lathe, spindle and loom in operation again, that would give new life to enterprises recently abandoned, that would bring gladness and comfort to numerous families already in the shadow of poverty; that, in a word, would assure the maintenance of wise Republican legislation and check the Democratic onslaught on American industries and on the wages and employment of American labor.

Will GROVER CLEVELAND speak?

CATARRH CANNOT BE CURED.

With LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in caring Catarrh. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O

Sold by druggists, price 75c.

If you want to get cured take Manners Double Extract Sarsaparilla. It's the best. Try it. 50 cents.

Bellefonte Republican,

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—No communication published unless accompanied by the real name of the writer.
Corespondents should write upon but one side of the paper, and avoid the use of pale or fancy inks.

EDWARD T. TUTEN.

Local Department.

—W. W. Spangler has been appointed postmaster at Potters Mills.

—W. F. Reynolds, owner of the Bank building of Jackson, Crider and Hastings bank, is having the wood work newly painted.

—William Keller, son of Col. D S Keller, was admitted to the practice of law in the several courts of Centre county last Monday.

—Can anyone tell why the *Gazette* is so sweet on the Hon. James Schofield? We know a time when it said hard things about Jim.

—A Lutheran festival of the Bellefonte society will be held at the home of L. C. Rearick, about four miles from this place this evening.

—It is said that among the politicians, all opposition to Gen. D. H. Hastings, as the republican candidate for governor, is passing away.

—Mrs. Daniel Rhoads and her children, Frank, Joseph and Rebecca, are visiting the World's Fair. Edward remains at home to look after business.

—Mrs. Samuel Reynolds and her daughter, Miss Maud, from Lancaster, are visiting her son, Col. W. F. Reynolds, at his palatial residence on Linn street.

—Rev. Miles O. Noll, preached in the Reformed church at Boalsburg all day last Sunday. Rev. A. A. Black, pastor of the Boalsburg Society, preached at Lock Haven.

—The Loveland Axe factory, at Lamar, is now in full operation. We hope these democratic times will not be as bad on them as the late fire, but we fear they may.

—Gov. Pattison has apponted our townsman, W. Fred Reynolds, on his staff with the rank of Colonel. This action affords great satisfaction to the many personal friends of the new made colonel in this place.

—The 22nd Annual Session of the Juniata Valley Camp Meeting Association will be held at Newton Hamilton commencing August 8th and closing on the 18th. Our thanks are due the management for the courtesy of a one-day free-meal ticket.

—The officers to be elected in the county this fall are Sheriff, Treasurer, Recorder, three Commissioners, Coroner, a county surveyor and three Auditors. All parties should nominate, for these several positions, their very best men and then whoever is elected the county will be well served.

—Last Wednesday as George R. Meek, local editor of the *Watchman*, was passing the residence of Mrs. W P Wilson, on High street, a dog belonging to B C Achenbach bit him on the leg, drawing blood. Although Mr. Achenbach was very much attached to his pet, he concluded to kill him, which was immediately done.

—The Centre County Veteran Association will hold their annual picnic this year at Hunter's park, on the second day of September. It will be a basket picnic and everybody is invited to attend. There will be good music and able speakers present and a good time enjoyed, as all know who have been present at these gatherings in the years that are past.

—Some days ago George W. Musser, of Fillmore, this county, who follows successfully the business of farming, was taken sick. The grain was ripe and if not cut would go to waste. Mrs. Musser then stepped to the front and offered to run the reaper and binder and she did it, cutting the whole crop in as good style as anyone could do it. A man with such a wife never gets left.

—The Centre County P. of H. Insurance company held a regular meeting at Hotel Brandt last Saturday. The company has been very successful the past year, not having met with a single loss. The business of the company is under the careful management of an Executive committee composed of Capt Austin Dale, Jas. A. Keller, W. A. Kerr, D. G. Meek and I. S. Frain.

—H. Y. Stitzer, of Bellefonte, is building two new houses on the corner of Penn and High streets, on lot formerly owned by the Lutheran church. The houses are to be built in a block and, if completed in accordance with architect Cole's plans, will be very tastey structures and quite an ornament to that locality. All modern improvements will be put in. Robert V. Miller is doing the excavating for the foundation. Mr. Stitzer expects to finish the building this year.

—Work on the Sunday school room of the new Lutheran church, corner of Linn and Allegheny streets, is fast approaching completion. When done it is the intention of the Society to abandon the hall in which they have held services for several years past while the church has been building and take up their quarters in the new Sunday school room, which they will occupy until the church proper is finished. A week from next Sunday they expect to have children's services in the new room, to which the general public is cordially invited.

DEATH OF JAMES H. RANKIN.

Expired Suddenly at Noon Saturday at His Home on Thomas Street.

Last Saturday at noon the sad news was circulated upon the streets that our townsman, James H. Rankin, was dying and a few moments later that he was dead. His death occurred at about a quarter past twelve. For several weeks he had been growing weaker and last Wednesday, while at the home of his daughter, Mrs. D. H. Hastings, he was so ill that Mrs. Rankin concluded to go home with him, and a carriage was called and he was taken to his home on the corner of High and Thomas streets, where he took his bed never to rise again. He was by profession a lawyer, being one of the oldest members of the Bellefonte bar, where he had taken a more or less active part for over fifty years. He was born in Bellefonte on March 3, 1819; was a son of John Rankin, a prominent citizen of the county in that early day, who was elected sheriff of the county in 1812 and afterwards prothonotary, serving several years. James commenced to acquire an education at the public schools then kept in the buildings now known as the Bellefonte Academy; afterwards he went to school at Harrisburg, graduating at last at Jefferson College. After this he came home and commenced the study of law in the office of William Potter, Esq. In January, 1840, after passing a first class examination, he was admitted to the Centre county bar. In 1850 he was nominated for the office of District Attorney by the Democratic party and was elected over his opponent, Robert G. Durham, the Whig candidate. He was re-elected in 1853 over Edmund Blanchard for the second term, and in 1856 again over his opponent William P. Wilson, thus serving three successive terms.

When the call to arms came Mr. Rankin was found among the country's loyal defenders and in 1862 was elected First Lieutenant of Company H, 56th Regiment, with which company he served until compelled to return home on account of sickness. After the war he held a position as internal revenue officer, after which he never gave much attention to the practice of law, but worked fire insurance, at which business he became an expert. At the time of his death he was in the office of George L. Potter. Some time in the seventies he was principal of the public schools for several terms. He was a member of Gregg Post, No. 95, G. A. R., and one of its most efficient working members, and will be missed by the brethren. He was a member of the Presbyterian church, to which organization he had belonged from early manhood. He was a genial, kind, gentlemanly man, slow to give offense and quick to forgive and forget a wrong. He will leave behind only pleasant memories. Few there are who can lie down to their last sleep with such a record. He loved his fellow man. He leaves a wife and six children, Mrs. Alice Kinsloe, wife of R. A. Kinsloe, of Philipsburg; J. I. Rankin, of Washington, D. C., Mrs. Jennie Hastings, wife of Gen. D. H. Hastings; Robert, of Allegheny City; Miss Bella, who lives at home a teacher in the Bellefonte schools; Edward, who also lives at home, a telegraph operator and manager at the Bellefonte station. The funeral took place Monday afternoon at three o'clock, at the house on corner of High and Thomas streets. A large number of friends and relatives gathered to pay the last sad mark of respect to one who had so lived as to make few or no enemies; who had been a kind neighbor, a faithful friend. Rev. William Laurie, of the Presbyterian church, of which deceased was a member, and Rev. W. A. Houck, of the M. E. church, officiated. A choir composed of Miss Mary Meek, Malcolm Laurie and Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Meyer, sang an appropriate hymn. Dr. Laurie spoke in high terms of the life and public service of the deceased. The members of Gregg Post, No. 95, G. A. R., were in attendance in a body. The Bellefonte Bar was also in attendance as an organization. The pall bearers were John P. Harris, James Harris, John T. Johnson, Robert McKnight, Sr., Col. Geo. A. Bayard, Hon. P. Gray Meek, Hon. John B. Linn and D. F. Fortney. Interment in Union cemetery. There was no service at the grave.

BELLEFONTE'S ASTRONOMER.

John W. Moore is the astronomer of Bellefonte, and although a groceryman and one who gives close attention to his business of selling groceries, having little time for study; yet claims to know more about the science, of the movement, size and condition of heavenly bodies than those who write books on the subject or devote their lives to this study, says that the new comet has no tail at all, or at least a very small one; and that the foolish stories put out by our so-called scientists upon such subjects is wonderful beyond calculation. College-bred men are fools in science, never investigating for themselves, but following the rules laid down in the books without question, therefore adopting all the errors of the past and perpetuating erroneous conclusions that any sensible man can see, without a moments thought, are wrong; that there are canals on mors, made by human hands, is the babbling of brainless men. For such canals to be seen by any instrument now known to science would have to be of such width and depth as to be beyond the scope of human construction. That the great Lick Telescope is a stupendous fraud; that there are many better instruments in the possession of amateur astronomers; that many a small intsrument possesses more power than larger ones. He also has a knowledge of all the other branches of science and never takes the opinions of those who devote their whole time to the study of any one branch without question, knowing that men are so apt to get led into error, and become the earnest advocates of hobbies that lead away from the truth.

MR. RISHEL TALKS POLITICS.

A. B. Rishel, of Oak Hall, was in his early life a strong democrat and belongs to a family who are all democrats from away back. Several years ago Mr. Rishel went south to live. Several other northern men went with him, forming a little settlement of northern people. The contemptable way in which they were treated by their southern neighbors had the effect to make Mr. Rishel as strong a republican as he had before been a democrat. He has remained true to republican principles ever since. Several years ago he was a candidate for Associate Judge before the republican convention and if he had had fair play he would have been nominated, but through the tricks well known to politicians, his delegates were persuaded to desert him at the critical moment, resulting in his defeat. It did not affect his party feality, however; he remaining true to his party and doing all he could for the success of the ticket. Mr. Rishel says that no one should be nominated this fall, or indeed at any time, who will not agree to work. He claims that part of our ticket would have been elected last fall had the canditates worked as they should have done. He thinks that if a good ticket is put into the field this fall, and earnest work done, there is a chance for at least partial success. He thinks that the effort put forth often times by the organization to secure certain men on the ticket and then secure their eletion at the expense of other candidates on the ticket, is all wrong. That the county organization, that is, the county committee and some self-consituted party leaders, should support the whole ticket as nominated, in good faith, leaving it to the people to show by the result at the polls who are the popular candidates without any interference. If this was honestly done there is no doubt better result would be reached.

THE LOGAN PICNIC.

Last Thursday the Logan Steam Fire Engine Company held a picnic at Hunter's park at which full two thousand people were present. The streets of Bellefonte were almost entirely deserted all day and many of the stores were closed. It was as still as Sunday, but up at Hunter's park, where most of our people were, all was life, motion and enjoyment. There was plenty to eat for all, if we may except ice cream, so that the day's enjoyment was not expensive, therefore was within the reach of all. The Undine fire company were guests of the Logans who treated them royally. The Zion band was present on the grounds and enlivened the scene by rendering fine music at intervals all day. There was also dancing in the pavilion in which amusement hundreds joined. The music was furnished by a Bellefonte orchestra, composed of John Detrict, John Noll, William Royer and Christie Smith. The festivites of the day were continued until eleven o'clock at night. Although the crowd was large the best of order was maintained during the day and evening.

COMPANY B TAKE NOTICE.

ARMORY CO. B, FIFTH REG'T, N. G. P.

BELLEFONTE, PA., July 19th, '93.

ORDERS No. 7.

Every officer and man of Company B is hereby ordered to report in full uniform at Armory in Bellefonte on Saturday morning, July 29, at 6 o'clock, to take the train for Hunter's park, on line of Bellefonte Central R. R., where the entire day will be spent in instructions in the new regulations.

Sickness or other unayoidable cause alone will excuse any absentee.

Each man will provide himself with a cold lunch. By order of

CAPT. WM. P. REBER,
C. J. TAILOR, 1st Sergeant.

—Last Monday Newton Gunsallu's a young man 21 years old whose home is at Eagleville, this county, was kicked by a horse in the jaw and injured so severely that he died in the afternoon of the following day, never regaining consciousness from the time of the accident until his death. He was working away from home, assisting a neighbor to harvest. In the evening he started home on horse back in company with a friend; on the way he met some lady friends and got off his horse to talk with them. When he attempted to mount again he was kicked by the horse with the fatal result as above stated. He was a son of James Gunsallu's, of Eagleville.

HE WANTS THE REPUBLICAN.

Many old friends of the REPUBLICAN are coming back to its support which, of course is very gratifying to us. Below we publish a letter received from one of the old friends of the paper in the years that are past:

MILESBURG, July 20, 1893.

EDITOR BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN:

Dear Sir—Your position or attitude towards the Union soldier should be encouraged. Instil a little patriotism in the rebel pension haters. Send me your weekly REPUBLICAN. Respectfully yours,

ENOCH HUGG.

—Miss Maud Campbell, clerk in Bush's book store, is off duty on a short vacation.

BASE BALL NEWS.

A Review of the Week's Doings in the River League.

Almost the fourth week of the River League season is past. The Tyroners on their trip last week were unfortunate in losing every game thus putting them at the tail end. In their game with Renovo they were beaten 9 to 4, while in this place the score was 15 to 3 against them.

The game in Bellefonte last Thursday, which was attended by over one thousand people, was too much one sided to be especially intesesting. Bellefonte had the game won in the second inning, when she piled up six runs. Hodson pitched a good game for Bellefonte, while Dunn was batted fearfully. All the Bellefonte boys put up a good game, and were effective at the bat.

On Saturday a team from this place, composed of some of the regular players and the balance picked up, went to Tyrone to play an exhibition game and were defeated to the tune of 15 to 10.

On Tuesday of this week the Renovos started out on their first trip, playing that day in Williamsport, defeating the Demorests 14 to 2.

RENOVO VS. BELLEFONTE.

Yesterday Renovo, flushed with their magnificent victory over the Demorests on Tuesday came to Bellefonte to rejoice likewise. But our "Governors" have changed since last they crossed bats with the "Engineers." About five hundred lovers of the game assembled in Hunter's Park after the rain yesterday afternoon and had the pleasure of seeing Bellefonte win a glorious victory after a nicely played game in which the home team had but one error to five for their opponents.

Bellefonte being first at the bat Wetzel led off with a pretty single, Miller went safe to first on a sacrifice and with a safe hit Roberts filled the bases. Walters took first on balls forcing Wetzel home, thus scoring Bellefonte's first run. Miller was caught on a forced run from third home but with a couple more singles and several costly errors on the part of the visitors the total was shoved up to four runs before the side was retired. The visitors played good ball but they were pie for Cunningham's men yesterday. In the first two innings, as well as in the 4th, 5th, 7th and 9th they were retired in one, two, three order by the excellent playing of the home team, and it was not until in the 8th inning that they scored their first and only run. Bellefonte scored again in the 2nd, 4th and two in the 7th, making the score at the close of the game as follows:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Bellefonte	4	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	8	9	1
Renovo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	7	5

For the home team it would be difficult to say which won the greatest honors, as they all played a great game. For the visitors Good knocked two 2-base hits but they availed him nothing. The standing of the clubs to date is as follows:

	WON	LOST	P.C.
Demorests	4	2	.666
Renovo	3	2	.600
Bellefonte	3	3	.500
Tyrone	1	4	.200
Milton	0	0	.000
Bloomsburg	0	0	.000

The Bellefonte team as now constituted is a good one, composed of all good players, and a team that cannot fail to win in the end. The officers of the organization as well as the manager and the captain are all proving themselves to be the right men in their respective positions.

Some of Tyrones players have been attacked with the "jumper's" fever.

DEATH OF DR. GEORGE SWARTZ.

Some weeks ago we chronicled the fact that Dr. George Swartz had become suddenly ill and that his children with whom he lives at Punxsutawney, then on a trip, and who when the news reached here were stopping with C. T. Gerberich, had suddenly been called home, he has not been well since. Last Sunday he got up early and went down stairs before anyone else in the house was up. When Edgar and his wife came down stairs they found the doctor lying on the kitchen floor in an unconscious condition. He was put to bed and a doctor called, who pronounced it apoplexy. He remained in an unconscious condition until his death, which occurred on Tuesday evening. The doctor was well known in Bellefonte where he lived for almost thirty years. Much of this time he followed his profession of dentistry, but during the last few years of his stay here he was engaged in the insurance business.

He was a member of the M. E. church, and a little over a year ago was made a local preacher. He had been married twice and survived his last wife, he being a widower for several years. He leaves four children, two sons and two daughters Edgar, of Punxsutawney, with whom he lived at the time of his death; Rev. Morris Swartz, of West Fairview; Mrs. Reese Vanormer, of Coatsville, and Mrs. H. A. Caswell, of Scranton. He also leaves one brother, William, who lives in Bellefonte. The remains were brought to Bellefonte last evening and this morning were taken to Millheim where the interment will take place.

—Last Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock Mrs. Nelson Flack, died at her home near Valentines iron works she had been in feeble health for several years and last Sunday grew worse and took her bed. She was 62 years 10 months and 25 days old. Her maiden name was Jane Brown. She was born at Howard this county where she was married and moved to Bellefonte in 1860 where with the exception of one year she has lived ever since. The funeral took place to-day (Thursday) at two o'clock from the M. E church at the Valentines works Rev. J. C. Young of Pleasant Gap officiating. She leaves a husband and eight children four sons and four daughters.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

PERSONAL PENCILINGS.

Miss Maggie McGilley, of Snow Shoe, is visiting friends in Bellefonte.

Miss Belle and Carrie Weaver, of this place, are visiting friends in Clearfield.

Mrs. M. K. Dare formerly of Bellefonte but now of Philadelphia is visiting friends at her old home.

Mr. E. C. Humes, President of the 1st National Bank, returned last Monday from a visit to Bedford Springs.

Next Sunday evening at half past seven o'clock Rev. W. H. Blackburn of the United Brethren church will deliver a special sermon to the members of the order of United American Mechanics. The public are cordially invited to be present.

A. B. Rishel, of Oak Hall, was in town last Thursday, he was returning from Clearfield where he had been attending his sick brother, Nathanal, whose death occured last week Monday. The funeral took place on Wednesday. He was 66 years old and leaves five children all grown up. He had been a member of the Methodist church for 40 years.

Miss Katharine Harris gave a party to her friends at the residence of her grandfather, Ex-Gov. A. G. Curtin, last Friday evening. The entertainment was given in honor of her friend, Miss Isabella Lomia, daughter of Capt. Lomia, of the 5th Artillery, U. S. A. The guests began to assemble at nine o'clock; dancing was enjoyed until eleven o'clock, after which refreshments were served. After the supper dancing was again resumed. It was a very pleasant affair and every thing was done in elegant style.

George B. Brandon, late proprietor of the Brockerhoff house, now located at Hotel Brandon, Sprangler, Pa., came to Bellefonte last Wednesday evening to inspect the camp of the Union Veteran Legion at this place. He returned again to Spangler on Thursday morning. Mr. Brandon made many worm friends during his residence in Bellefonte, who always greet him with great cordiality whenever he comes among us. He is the prince o good fellows. He was a faithful, earnest soldier during the war and a faithful worker in the G. A. R. ever since.

Frank E. Naginey, who left Bellefonte to seek his fortune in some more lively town, has returned to his old home with his wife for a short visit. He says there are no better towns than Bellefonte, or if there are, he has not found them. Business every where is dull. Frank is a democrat so, of course, does not think the present condition of things is in any way due to want of confidence in the new administration. Like all democrats, he realizes that times are dull and he don't know what makes them so. That is what it is to be a democrat.

ACCIDENT AT MORRIS' LIME KILNS

A serious and perhaps fatal accident occured at Morris' Lime Kilns up Buffalo Run last Wednesday. William Sunday, was working in a shed situated under a track down which cars loaded with stone come from the quarry in the track just over the building there is a sharp curve a loaded car was coming down this track and when it reached the curve it jumped from the rail and fell down on top of the shed a distance of about twenty feet, Sunday heard a great noise and started to run this saved his life for the car of stone crused through the roof just over where he was working he had not time however to get entirely out of harms way and was hurt by the falling timbers and stone from the car. No bones were broken but he is so badly hurt that he cannot move and some fears are entertained that he may be hurt internally. Dr. H. K. Hoy was called to attend him and he was taken to his home on Borough street. He is a young unmarried man not over thirty years old.

LETTER LIST.

The following letters remain in the Bellefonte Post Office uncalled for July 27 1893.

H. A. Black, R. L. Cole, L. S. Franklin, Autonic Guzzo, Daisey L. Kenelley, Mrs. Bertha Kline, Sadie Bwalt, Wm. M. Shwell (2) Joseph Smith, (2) William Siley William, Sechler, Life Take, Mrs. Alice Thomas, Lucy Wathkins.

When called for please say advertised.

J. A. FEIDLER P. M.

—Thomas R. Benner, mail carrier on the north route, who had been on a vacation at Atlantic City for about ten days with his family, returned home last Saturday night and resumed his duties as mail carrier on Monday morning.

Business at the Eureka Grocery is still increasing, notwithstanding the hard times. The result of fair dealing and courteous attention to their customers.

BOARD OF TRADE MEETING.

An adjourned meeting of the Board of Tradge met at the court house Tuesday evening. James Harris, the president elect, was again absent and Hammond Sechler was chosen to act as president pro tem. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. The committee on By-Laws made their report through the chairman, C. M. Bower. It was voted that they be considered in sections; there were a few amendments made after which they were adopted as the law of the corporation it was suggested several times that the organization had no members as none had paid the entrance fee called for by the by-laws just adopted. To get over this difficulty Mr. Sechler, the chairman, suggested that those present pay up and become legal members of the corporation. Several then paid their fees to the secretary Clement Dale. It was voted that the secretary be authorized to purchase the necessary books and stationary for the use of his office, after this night none will be considered members of the organization until they pay the necessary fee. The secretary will attempt to collect from those who have signed the paper and raise the number to one hundred so that the Board of Trade can start out in its work with five hundred dollars in the treasury. The following parties paid their entrance fee on Tuesday evening and, of course, now constitute the legal members of the corporation Edward K. Rhoades, S. D. Ray, J. C. Meyer, Edward T. Garman, C. T. Gerbrick, J. A. Feidler, C. P. Irvin, Hammond Sechler, Robert F. Hunter and Clement Dale, making ten in all which, under the by-laws adopted just constitutes a legal quorum. Mr. Feidler suggested that a person should be employed by the board to write up the town showing its advantages for business and mentioned the name of a person who is an expert at this business, but he talked so low that no one could hear him three feet away and our reporter was unable to catch what it was; this to be published in book form for circulation, or in the newspapers of the county, or both as the board in their judgment thought best J. C. Meyer thought some such work should be done to let the world know what advantages Bellefonte had to offer. No definite action was taken no this matter however. The next regular meeting of the board which will hereafter meet once a month, is on Thursday, August three.

—Some time ago a horse that had been killed because of lock jaw, was taken to Dooley's field, within the borough limits on Howard street, near the cemetery, and dumped in a hollow without burial. The hot weather soon produced its effect upon the dead carcas and the smell that came from it was terrible to endure by all who lived in that vicinity. The authorities were notified and High constable Pifer notified the parties to abate the nuisance. This they did by taking out a lot of quick lime which was thrown over it and covered up with earth. The placing of such a thing in such a place was about as stupid a performance as could have been done. It is a wonder the people who live there did not make complaints as soon as it was put there.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR SHERIFF.

We are authorized to announce H. H. Montgomery, of Bellefonte, as a candidate for the nomination for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Republican county convention.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

We are authorized to announce the name of Andrew Lytle, of College township, as a candidate for County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Republican county convention.

We are authorized to announce the name of Henry Stevens as a candidate for the nomination for County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Republican County convention.

Bellefonte Markets.

Red Wheat, per bushel	$ 70
Mixed wheat per bushel	68
Buckwheat, new, per bushel	40
Rye per bushel	60
Corn (shelled)	50
Corn (ears)	45
Oats	35
Barley	45
Cloverseed, fair to good	8 40
do prime and extra prime	9 00
do choice	9 60
Flour, retail, per barrel	5 00
Flour, wholesale	4 40
Hay choice mixed, per ton	10 00
" prime timothy " "	11 00
" choice " " "	12 00

Provision Markets.

Corrected weekly by Eureka Grocery.

Apples, dried, per pound	5
Green apples, per bushel	80
Cherries, dried, per pound, seeded	10
Dried Currants, per pound	10
New Raisins, per pound	10 — 13
Beans, per quart	10
Fresh Butter, per pound	25
Cheese, per pound	16
Country Hams, per pound	15
Hams, sugar cured	18
Shoulders	17
Breakfast Bacon	17
Country Bacon	16
Lard, leaf, per pound	16
Lard, country, per pound	12
Eggs, per dozen	15
Potatoes, per bushel	85
Dried Beef	25
Canned Beef, 2 pound can	25
Country Side, per pound	10
Canned Tomatoes, per can	2 — 5
Canned Corn, per can	14—18
Lemons, per dozen	30
Oranges, per dozen	40—50
Dried Sweet Corn, per pound	10
Apple Butter, per gallon	8
Roller Flour, per sack	1 25